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Hurt, Says Rakowski **But No Change**

Set for Policy

By Dan Fisher Los Angeles Times Service
WARSAW — Western economic sanctions against Poland are hurt-ing and will slow the country's ulti-mate recovery from its crisis, but they "will not force us off the path we have adopted," a top govern-ment official said here on Monday. Speaking at a press conference, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rapresuming to define the necessary dialogue among various factions of Polish society and called demands for the release of internees "unre-

The government official sidestepped questions about negotia-tions with Lech Walesa, the Soli-darity leader being held by the government, and specifically ducked a question as to whether weekend reports that the government had decided to release him in the next three weeks were true.

The reports were based on remarks attributed to Stefan Staniszewski, Poland's ambassador to Britain. Separately, a government spokesman denied that any such decision had been made.

However, Roman Catholic Church sources said on Monday that preparations were under way to move Mr. Walesa into church custody at a palace near Warsaw. The sources gave no indication of the possible timing of such a move,

Poland's minister for trade union affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek, was quoted in an English-language broadcast of Warsaw radio as saving in a meeting in Lodz Monday that the government has "attained a consensus" with Solidarity leaders over "the future of the union

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While Mr. Ciosek said that he had met with Mr. Walesa several times as well as with other Solidarity leaders, his remarks did not make clear whether Mr. Walesa

was in agreement with him. Ciosek indicated that unions will be reactivated, but that they would "have to serve the best understood interests of the work-

ing people."
Mr. Rakowski refused to characterize the results of Mr. Ciosek's meetings with Solidarity activists, although he reminded journalists that union activities remain suspended for the duration of martial

Mr. Walesa has reportedly refused to negotiate with the gov-ernment unless he is allowed to be accompanied by his key advisers. Mr. Rakowski said that in all talks the Solidarity chief has held with Mr. Closek to date, he has had no

such advisers.

Mr. Rakowski said that he was amazed by statements attributed to Sen. Larry Pressler, a South Dakota Republican, who said at the weekend that Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, had told him that Mr. Walesa was demanding that the government "get down on its knees and apologize" for the mar-

"Nothing of this sort has reached me indicating Walesa is making such demands," Mr. Rakowski told newsmen.

He added that it might be possible to overcome the current political crisis without Mr. Walesa, but cautioned that newsmen should not read his statement to be a rejection of Mr. Walesa or an indication that "there will be no Solidar-

On two key preconditions by Western nations for any normalization of economic relations, Mr. Rakowski said that no date can be set for ending martial law and that demands for release of internees are "unrealistic." Such a release would only mean a return to the situation before martial law was imposed, on Dec. 13, he said. He said martial law "has eliminated from public life almost all the people who were acting as madmen' in the sense of risking a confronta-

'Causing Alarm'

He said that if such a confrontation had developed, the West would have then criticized the authorities for failing to act to avoid bloodshed. While Western sanctions are

"causing alarm," he added, "even the most brutal pressures will not make us abandon our policies." At stake, he said, is "the face of

Poland for decades to come," and that is more important than "to fulfill the hopes of some Western

Mr. Rakowski said that martial law does not solve the serious economic and social problems Poland faces in the 1980s, and pledged that reforms will be implemented. But he said that economic sanctions will slow the reform process to that same extent that they inhibit Poland's ability to put its economy back on track.

At the same time, however, he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Sanctions Solidarity's Underground Strategy

Head of Warsaw Chapter, in Hiding, Puts Stress on Peaceful Resistance

By John Damton New York Times Service

WARSAW - The highest-ranking Solidarity leader who is still at large has declared in an interview that the union is continuing its ac-tivities underground and is prepared for a long struggle to light for democracy and to overcome what he called military dictator-

jak, insisted that the struggle must be conducted through peaceful resistance. "I see that the current situation lends itself very much toward the organization of terrorism, and I fear that very much," he said. "Our country has never known terrorism, and it would be better if it didn't come to that." Mr. Bujak, 27, the head of the Warsaw chapter of Solidarity and a man whose popular appeal has made many unionists think of him

The union official, Zbigniew Bu-

as a successor to Lech Walesa as the union's leader, is in hiding somewhere in Poland. The interview, the first he has given since the military crackdown began, was Zbigniew Bujak

conducted by submitting questions through a complicated chain of intermediaries so his whereabouts was not revealed.

Mr. Bujak, whose handwriting is known to this correspondent, told of his escape in the early hours of Dec. 13, when most of his colleagues were rounded up by the police, and he provided details about the union's current activities. He also answered what he called a "brutal question:" Should Solidarity have done anything differently to avoid a confrontation?

Tragedy in Wisdom

"My answer, too, will be bru-tal," he said. "I know that many Western politicians believe that if we had been wiser we could have avoided this tragedy. But I also mow that what they call wisdom for us meant collaboration with the state and party authorities --- a collaboration that would have been directed against the workers. the intellectuals, the men of culture and the arts. We would have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Ray, the assistant U.S. military attaché slain Monday in Paris.

Police officials wait by the covered body of Lt. Col. Charles R.

New Soviet Document Portrays U.S. as Threat to Peace

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW - The Soviet Union has published a detailed document on U.S. military strength in a new and extraordinary effort to convince Europeans and Americans that President Reagan's policies are threatening world peace.

The document, issued by the Soviet Defense Ministry, depicts a huge and expanding U.S. military machine in the hands of a reckless administration bent on achieving strategic superiority over the Sovi-

The notion that the Americans are embarked on achieving firststrike nuclear capability is the centerpiece in the 78-page booklet published in Russian and six other languages including English and

Tailored for a popular audience, the booklet is full of comparisons of strategic and conventional forces of the two superpowers, challenging Reagan administration contentions that the Soviet Union has achieved military superiority over the United States.

ground forces, but contends that the United States is well ahead in warships and aircraft carriers, combat planes and foreign military

The authors say that the booklet was prepared as a response to a Pentagon study of Soviet military power issued last September. Largely due to its lack of systematic comparison, the Pentagon document created the impression of al-most overwhelming Soviet military

'See for Themselves'

Significantly, the Russians did not challenge any facts in the Pen-tagon study. Rather, they said, they wanted to counter "tendentiously selected and deliberately distorted" information about Soviet strength "to show the military potential of the other side so that true conclusions could be drawn

on the basis of comparative data."

Along with data provided by Soviet intelligence sources, the booklet uses facts and figures from official U.S. publications and the London-based International Institute ver the United States.

for Strategic Studies. Western exrefused to ratify the SALT-2 agreement and the Reagan administra-

ally in line with data available in

The content is consistent with the message the Kremlin leaders have been trying to convey to Western Europe. "People in the West," it concluded," "will be able to see for themselves where the threat to peace really comes from after reading the booklet.

Illustrating the "offensive" character of U.S. strategic doctrine, it quoted Mr. Reagan's October, 1981, statement about a possible limited nuclear exchange. It said that the "defensive" character of Soviet doctrine was made clear in President Leonid I. Brezhnev's statement condemning any use of nuclear weapons as a "capital crime against humanity" and vow-ing that the Soviet Union will never be the first to use them. At the moment, according to the

booklet, the two superpowers, like the countries of Europe belonging to the opposite military alliances, are at a point of relative equilibrium in military capabili-

But the United States has refused to ratify the SALT-2 agreelibrium" to gain superiority. The Russians cited as proof of

hostile U.S. intentions the develop-ment of MX and Trident-2 missiles which they described as first-strike As part of an "aggressive, con-frontational strategy," it contin-ues, the United States plans to de-

ploy new medium-range nuclear rockets in Europe. In particular, Pershing-2 missiles with a range of 1,700 miles and "pinpoint accuracy" could strike Soviet targets within "five to six minutes of launching" which

alters the strategic situation con-The report made these points

and contentions:

• It conceded that the Soviet Union had an advantage in ground forces but said this was due to the country's huge frontier and to the threat from China "with its growins nuclear potential and the largest army in the world." While conceding "improved"

technical and combat capability of the Soviet Navy, it noted that world's principal arms merchant, Western countries have 25 aircraft accounting for 45 percent of world carriers "and air capable ships"

rine warfare."

• While the Warsaw Pact nations have "more small surface ships with a limited cruising NATO countries have "almost three times as many battleships, cruisers, destroyers and missile fri-

 Warsaw Pact nations have an advantage in the number of submarines, 385 compared to NATO's 279, and a substantial advantage in the number of minesweepers.

combat planes and helicopters compared to 1,126 for the Warsaw countries, most of them simuted around the Soviet Union. It also said that the U.S. military has been

paying a great deal of attention to setting up in advance weapons and ous theaters of war.

arms sales while Western Europe

spread of terrorism throughout the the report said that the

• NATO has 3,173 sea-based

 The United States has about 1,500 military installations in 32

combat equipment depots in vari-• The United States is the

connected, U.S. investigators said. A White House spokesman said in Washington that Col. Ray's murder was "a tragic outcome of the

world." In the Paris shooting, speculation about an Arab role was fueled by French police comments about similarities between Mr. Ray's murder and the unsuccessful at-tempt two months ago against

French police sources said.

By Joseph Fitchett

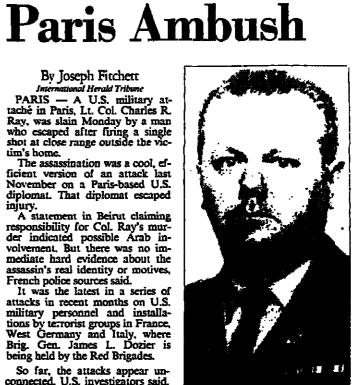
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nâl Herald Tribune

Christian Chapman, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy.
At the time, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. cited the attack in connection with reports that Libya was threatening to harm U.S. officials.

The killing of Col. Ray was claimed in Beirut late Wednesday in a message from a group calling itself the "Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction." A similar message was released in Beirut after the attack on Mr. Chapman. Mideast governments sometimes use fictitious terrorist groups as fronts for their activities.

"The execution of the American Charles Ray," the message said, was a reprisal because of a U.S.sponsored agreement to "defeat



Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray

whether the message referred to the suspended U.S. strategic pact with Israel or to U.S. efforts, in parallel with French diplomatic efforts, to shore up the Lebanese government against Palestinian factions and Syrian influence.

In Washington, Mr. Haig exressed sympathy for the victim's family and "revulsion" for the as-sassin. He said that the attack would not inhibit the United States from continuing to carry out diplomatic activites in France and

Mr. Haig said the attack strengthens my belief that terrorism is one of the most serious problems of our times and one which all civilized nations must redouble their efforts to combat."

Only One Witness

Col. Ray, 43, dressed in civilian clothes, was slain as he left his apartment in the 16th arrondissement to drive to the embassy Monday morning. The gunman, apparently familiar with Col. Ray's daily routine, was waiting in a doorway near the victim's car, which was marked with diplomatic plates.

Col. Ray was shot once in the head. The sound of the gunshot was drowned out by the noise of nearby workmen using jack-hammers, neighbors said. A concierge found the victim lying face up with a wound in his forehead.

The only witness was quoted by police as saying the gunman bent over Col. Ray's body to confirm that he was dead, then walked briskly away. A spent cartridge and a surgical glove were found at

Like Col. Ray, Mr. Chapman was stalked as he left home for work. But Mr. Chapman spotted the man advancing on him and ducked behind his car to safety as the gunman fired six shots at him. In both cases, the weapon was a 7.65-mm pistol.

On the day Mr. Chapman was attacked, several embassy officials reported suspicious activities around their homes resembling at-tempts to track their movements. One person who suspected he was under terrorist surveillance was Defense Attaché Brig. Gen. Christian Patte, the top-ranking military man in the embassy and Col. Ray's Security precautions had been

stepped up around top-ranking U.S. diplomats in Paris, but it is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Sharon Says Egypt Will Let Israelis Remove Sinai Material After Pullout

By William Claibome Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Monday that

Egypt has agreed to let Israel remove equipment in the Sinai peninsula after the scheduled April 25 withdrawal deadline because of threatened clashes with militant Jewish settlers.

Mr. Sharon, who is in Cairo negotiating final details of the Sinai withdrawal, told Israeli journalists there that a formal agreement has not been reached on the post-withdrawal dismantlement request, but that the Egyptians said they had no objection in principle.

Protest at Yamit Earlier, Kamal Hassan Ali, the

Egyptian foreign minister, had said that after April 25, no Israelis would remain in the Sinai. He said that Egypt expected all equipment to be removed before then. Attempts by Israeli authorities to dismantle greenhouses and other equipment at agricultural settlements in the northern Sinai have been blocked by militant set-

India Reported

dustrial centers.

returned to power two years ago.

Eight central trade unions affili-

ated with opposition political par-

ties announced the strike as a pro-test against "anti-labor policies" of

the Gandhi government and rising

The organizers specifically de-

manded repeal of controversial laws permitting detention without

trial for up to 12 months and ban-

ning strikes in essential sectors.

To Hold 6,000 in

Bid to Crush Strike

that group have moved squatters into settlements and have begun planting new crops, apparently in anticipation of success of their campaign to force the government to suspend the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Also, settlers at Yamit, a resort

town along the Mediterranean, have prevented the government from dismantling and relocating a war memorial to Israeli soldiers who died in the northern Sinai in the 1967 war. Also, Mr. Sharon said in an in-

terview broadcast on Israeli Army radio in Jerusalem that Egypt has no objection to the positioning of members of the U.S.-sponsored multinational peacekeeping force on two small but strategically located islands in the Tiran Straits. The islands are at the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba between the Sinai and the Saudi Arabian coast. The uninhabited islands — Tiran and Sinafir — were turned over to Egypt by Saudi Arabia in 1953. There has been concern in

tlers of the "Stop the Sinai With- the Israeli government that Sandi drawal" movement. Members of Arabia may resume control of that group have moved squatters them after April 25 and possibly use them to blockade the Gulf of Aqaba.
Mr. Sharon said the Egyptians

agreed that the islands are within a zone to be controlled by the multinational force. He said Egypt has no objections to a peacekeeping contingent controlling them. Details of that agreement are yet to be worked out, he said.

Border Town Discussed

Mr. Sharon said he discussed with Mr. Ali and other Egyptian officials the problem of the international boundary splitting in half the northern Smai town of Rafah, and the economic and social dislocation that could result.

Mr. Sharon said there was no agreement on the Rafah question. but that the matter was referred to a military committee. He said he was opposed to the dividing of families and the transfer of populations that would result from ad-herence to the boundary that runs



Kamal Hassan Ali, right, the Egyptian foreign minister, greeted Ariel Sharon, the Israeli defense minister, Monday in Cairo. The two had talks on Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula.

After Dual Setback, Next Vote Worries French Socialists

By Edward Cody Washington Past Service PARIS — The government sus-

The Associated Press
NEW DELHI — More than
6,000 trade union activists, opposipended stock market trading Mon-day on companies about to be na-tionalized and moved swiftly to tion politicians and "anti-social elrewrite portions of its takeover ements" were reported under arprogram, which has been rejected rest in India Monday night as as unconstitutional by France's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's highest court. government moved to crush a 24-The freeze was designed to pre-

hour national strike called for vent an avalanche of buy orders on Tuesday.
The United News of India comthe companies, whose stockholders are in line to receive substantially piled the total from separate state higher compensation as a result of reports. The agency said the the court decision Saturday attackroundup was continuing as paraing the Socialist government's military troops massed at major inreimbursement plan as unfair. Finance Minister Jacques Delors The nationwide strike call ordered trading suspended for the shaped up as the first major test of strength between Mrs. Gandhi's affected companies until a new plan is worked out. forces and the opposition since she

Loss of Face

Prime Minister Pierre Maurov called in several ministers and their chief aides for two urgent sessions to work out new legislation to meet the court's objections. Despite his determination to get the changes passed speedily, however, the ruling has imposed a delay of at least three weeks in promulga-tion of nationalization laws that tion of nationalization laws that of face for a government that had are the mainstay of President been riding high since presidential



Pierre Mauroy François Mitterrand's economic

platform. This setback was accompanied by the loss of four by-elections Sunday to the conservative opposition. Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists still enjoy an absolute majority in the 491-seat National Assembly. But the defeats in the first electoral test since the Socialists' rise to power marked a highly visible loss

and legislative sweeps last May of the embarrassment, Mr. Mauroy and his ministers remained un-

NEWS ANALYSIS ments interpreting the results as a disavowal of Mr. Mitterrand's pol-

Some political analysts suggest-ed that Saturday's court decision could have played a role in Sunday's vote. By finding fault with court seemed to bolster opposition arguments that the Socialists are costing the country dearly, the an-

Whatever the connection, the court decision and the electoral losses combined raised the danger of slowing the government's momentum at a time when Socialist politicians say they are already hearing complaints from constituents that the practical effects of Mr. Mitterrand's policies seem slow in coming.

cantonal elections scheduled for March. These elections, for local assemblies, will be the first nationwide test of political sentiment since Mr. Mitterrand took over, and the leftists were hoping to enter the battle with their winner's image intact and with a list of concrete Socialist achievements to point at.

Complicated Change

By decree, Mr. Mauroy has re-duced the legal workweek from 40 the nationalization program, the to 39 hours and increased the legal vacation period from four to five weeks a year. But with unemployproceeding recklessly into an eco-ment having climbed several hun-nomic adventure that will end up dred thousand over the 2-million mark and with inflation slightly up at 14 percent, the nationalizations would be the most spectacular change flowing from the Socialist victory. Mr. Mauroy had planned to have the laws promulgated Wednesday and simultaneously announce the names of new presidents for the banks and companies taken over.

rec, who is in direct charge of na-ence.

Some Socialist officials have to tionalizations, said these plans told French political reporters in now will have to be put back by private of fears that such impatience could cost them votes in officials predicted that the laws could be revised and the contested sections pushed through the assembly again in three weeks.

The most complicated change involves compensation for stockholders. The court ruled that Mr. Mauroy's plan was unfair on this point mainly because it failed to take into account dividends for profits in 1981, but also because of other features of the way stocks were evaluated. Preliminary estimates Monday

said addition of the 1981 dividends alone could cost the government the equivalent of \$360 million, with recalculation of stocks' value another costly addition to the total compensation bill of about \$5.6 billion.

Two other portions of the nationalization plan rejected by the court were less sweeping. One ex-

cepted mutual banks from nationalization even if their deposits were above the threshold for nationalization of other banks. Only three banks fell into this category, however, and their nationalization Secretary of State Jean Le Gar- was expected to make little differ-

INSIDE

Taiwan Arms

Only slightly mollified by the Reagan administration's deci-sion not to sell advanced U.S. warplanes to Taiwan, China intends to press the United States for a commitment to reduce and finally to end all arms sales to the island, Chinese officials said. Page 3.

Greek Change

The Greek Socialist government is extending its drive for social change by seeking the abolition of adultery as a crime punishable by imprisonment. The bill is part of the Socialists' drive to revise the family law and penal code.

Japan Trade

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. delivers a strong warning to Japan's top trade representative as the Japanese report their 1981 trade surplus with the United States almost doubled from 1980. Page 7.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS China Expected to Seek a U.S. Commitment

Koivisto Landslide Victor in Finland

HELSINKI - Premier Mauno Koivisto became Finland's first Socialist president Monday night in a Social Democrat landslide that even he had not expected. With 91 percent of the vote counted, the acting president's Social Democrats had won 146 of the 301 seats in the electoral college, five short of an absolute majority.

Mr. Koivisto's electors had received 43.1 percent of the votes cast, fa

more than his best pre-election poll indication of 37 percent. A record

88.5 percent of the 3.9 million registered voters cast ballots. Mr. Koivisto claimed victory, saying that the Communist Party had promised him the other five seats if needed. The other seven official candidates conceded. In a statement characteristic of his low-key campaign, Mr. Koivisto proclaimed the landslide victory "fairly satisfacto-

Mr. Koivisto has been acting president since Urho Kekkonen, 81, resigned last October after 25 years in office.

4 Pilots Die as U.S. T-38 Jets Collide

The Associated Press INDIAN SPRINGS, Nev. — Four pilots were killed Monday when four jets practicing for the Air Force's Thunderbird precision team collided in the air, authorities said.

The four twin-engine T-38 jet trainers were practicing at the auxiliary station of Indian Springs Air Force Base for the upcoming season of air shows starting in March when they collided, said a spokesman at Nellis Air Force Base, 40 miles (75 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas. A board of officers was being formed to investigate the accident, the spokesman said. Last year, two Thunderbird pilots died in crashes. A total of 18 pilots have now died in the 29-year history of the team.

U.K. Miners Appear Split on Strike

LONDON - Britain's 240,000 coal miners appeared Monday to be split on whether to launch a national stoppage for more money as unofficial counts on a strike ballot indicated a wide rejection of industrial confrontation with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative

The Times of London reported that the final result, expected later this week, will likely be "finely balanced," despite earlier predictions by mili-

tants of an overwhelming vote for strike action.

As the threat of a paralyzing winter coal strike apparently receded, 25,000 locomotive engineers returned to work after a 24-hour strike Sunday, their second national shutdown in five days.

EEC Farm Price Decision Delayed

BRUSSELS — The Common Market Commission Monday postponed a decision on its 1982-83 farm price proposals to give European Economic Community member countries more time to resolve their dispute over

budget reform, EEC sources said. The 14-member EEC executive body was to have decided Monday on how much more it thought the community should pay this year in guaranteed prices to its 8 million farmers. But at a morning meeting several commissioners urged that a decision be put off until after a meeting of EEC foreign ministers next Monday, the sources said.

The foreign ministers, charged with negotiating a major overhaul of the EEC budget, ended the last round of their talks on Friday, still split over cash rebates to Britain and milk subsidies to farmers. But diplomats

believe that sufficient progress has been made to make a solution possible at next week's meeting. **U.K Panel Backs Canadian Charter**

The Associated Press

LONDON - The British Parliament should approve a request by the government of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to give his country complete control over its constitution, an all-party House of Commons committee on foreign affairs said Monday.

The endorsement by the committee was expected to speed passage in Parliament of a measure to send the British North America Act to Canada. That document, written in 1867, established the Canadian confederation and has served as the Canadian constitution.

All of Canada's provinces except French-speaking Quebec on Dec. 2 approved a resolution by Mr. Trudeau asking Britain to send the document to Ottawa. If the British Parliament approves the request, it will remove the last vestige of British colonial authority over Canada.

To Curb, Then Halt Sale of Arms to Taiwan By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service HONG KONG - Only a little mollified by the Reagan administration's decision not to sell advanced U.S. warplanes to Taiwan, China intends to press the United States for a commitment to reduce and finally to end all arms sales to the island, according to Chinese

officials here.

Peking believes that Washington reneged on a firm promise to discuss the arms question again before making any decision on major sales, particularly of aircraft. Although President Reagan refused to sell advanced fighter-bombers, deciding instead to provide on a

Taiwan aiready has, China regards failure to consult as a serious breach of trust.

"Sino-American relations must be carefully assessed in the wake of this unilateral U.S. decision," a well-informed Communist official here said Sunday. "First, there is the issue of the arms sales themselves — how long they will contin-ue, what their nature will be in the future, how this will affect Taiwan's reunification with the

"Equally important is the development of Sino-American relations — what value does Washington place on relations with China, will it continue to dictate terms of

promises it makes? These are ques-tions that the Reagan administration's behavior has put before the Chinese leadership.

Peking may try, however, to turn its anger over the F-5E sale to advantage and seek as compensation a U.S. commitment on reducing and eventually ending future arms deliveries to the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan. A leading member of the Communications of the Communist hierarchy here put it this way: "We do not accept that the sale of the F-5E rather than the new FX fighter was a concession; on the contrary, we think you owe us one now."

That point was reportedly made to John Holdridge, assistant secre-

found himself explaining to Chinese officials a decision they had already learned about in U.S. news media. "It was a farce," an editor of one of Hong Kong's Communist newspapers said of the Hol-dridge mission. "It was a trip be-gun in bad faith because the decision for which Holdridge came to consult had already been made, and even announced, and the House was boasting it would be bullied by the Chinese."

Chinese media commentaries following Mr. Holdridge's depar-ture Thursday have described as "preposterous," "stupid" and
"complete hogwash" the adminis-tration's assertions, which Mr. Holdridge had conveyed, that the decision not to sell Taiwan any advanced warplanes was a major concession to China.

The commentaries have also underscored Peking's anger over the way the U.S. decision was reached. This is still a bitter pill, and the Reagan administration is still trying to force it down our throats," a radio commentator said.

A well-informed Chinese Comcover loans it has guaranteed. In munist Party representative here cautioned Sunday against dismissing those comments as "pro forma protests," as an U.S. Embassy offifiscal 1982, loans amounting to \$308 million, guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corp., are com-

this is a matter of principle for us, and while there definitely is room for compromise a resolution. for compromise a resolution must first of all recognize Chinese sover-eignty over Taiwan," he said. "The Reagan administration's solution, selling Taiwan F-5Es, might have been understood had there been any acknowledgement of the principles, but it came as an American

The Reagan administration is betting that the benefits China gets from developing U.S.-Chinese relations will outweigh any anger over the decision and that Peking will accept what was intended as a major concession.

Chinese commentaries indicate that is Peking's most likely course. There has been no reference to any "downgrading" of relations and only one to possible "retrogres-

But informed Communist sources here said that does not reflect Peking's final judgment, only the initial reaction before a full discussion within the top party leadership. Deng Xiaoping, the powerful party deputy chairman who was the architect of the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations three years ago, is likely to find himself under attack and may have to yield to critics wanting a harder line toward the United States,

sources here speculated. The Chinese news agency said in a commentary at the end of Mr. Holdridge's visit that the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan had "reached a point calling for an im-mediate solution, and the Sino-American relationship is facing a

rigorous test." Although Peking would never openly agree to any U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Reagan administration's unilateral decision undercut the position of moderates within the Chinese hierarchy who had placed their confidence on Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s promise of further talks before a decision was made. Now, those moderates believe they have been let down, made to appear foolish and perhaps even deliber-ately duped, according to Commu-

A View From Underground ning some kind of action against Solidarity. Hours before the military crack-(Continued from Page 1) became another annex of the total-

FLOODS IN POLAND — A man called for help from the

roof of his flooded cottage in a village near Plock where the Vistula River left thousands of families bomeless.

our Solidarity union." "But let me expand on the sub-ject," he continued. "Many people compared the construction of Solidarity to a revolution. But this revolution precluded the use of force and kept the arrangement determining the Polish raison d'état alliances, economic cooperation, the leading role of the Polish Unit-

ed Workers Party.

"It was supposed to allow the party and government authorities to reform the system of rule in the country and find a new formula for the leading role of the party taking into account the social changes that were occurring. It is known, now, that nobody was thinking about such changes and reforms and that our hopes - that we would find even a token of good will on the other side - were illusory. It's clear the current situa-

tion could not have been avoided." Mr. Bujak, a former paratrooper, said that he was now in contact with union activists from Gdansk, Wroclaw, Lodz and other regions and that the union was reorganiz-ing. He said the leaders in hiding were considering calling a national warning strike to demand the lifting of martial law and the release of Mr. Walesa, who is under house arrest and of other union leaders. Attempts to bring union leaders to trial or to expel them from Poland would bring a strike, he added.

Opposition Growing

The first shock of martial law has passed, he said, and now spoutaneous opposition is growing.

As examples, he said that there was passive resistance against po-litical dismissals in factories, that intellectuals were turning in their party cards, that people were banding together to refuse to sign loyalty oaths and that artists and performers were refusing to cooperate with state-controlled radio

and television.
"If this decisive resistance continues — and there is a chance that it will escalate - I see a real possibility of stifling the dictatorship or at least bringing about its liberal-ization and returning rights to the dissolved and suspended organiza-

tions," he said.

Mr. Bujak returned several times to the theme that the confrontation that culminated in the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13 was inevitable, given the hard-line stance of the authorities, unless the union had relinquished its mission and its identity. There were two roads, he said. Solidarity could have thought only of its own survival, which would have meant abandoning efforts for reform and cooperation and selling out the interests of workers, intellectuals and others. Or it could have tried, as it did, to realize the program adopted at its national congress in September to democratize the country and to institute reforms to

lead it out of crisis.

The authorities, too, had a choice, he said — to adopt reforms or to destroy the union. From the moment when they decided to de-fend their privileges, the confron-tation could not be avoided," he

Truly independent unions can exist only in conditions of democracy," he said. "Thus to continue and to remain independent, the union must fight for democracy and become its guardian." He said that the substance of the program adopted in September, amounted spheres of social and economic life." to a "reconstruction of all the

"No one has the right to say that this was unwise," he declared.

Taking a long view, he said that martial law had killed hopes for economic reform and that one result would be a deteriorating food supply. He predicted that the "tragic food situation" would be exploited by the authorities to pit workers and intellectuals against farmers and would lead to the requisitioning of food by force and attempts to collectivize agriculture.

Such moves would fail, he said.

Mr. Bujak said that martial law "caught us all by surprise" and that "L, personally, was most surprised of all."

traffic on the line to a halt inch-ing the first munitions train. Six demonstrators are report to have chained themselves to

As far back as last spring, he said, many union activists suspected that the authorities were plan-

Delay in Polish Debt Repayments Could Add to U.S. Budget Deficit make outlays to private banks to

By Dan Morgan

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Poland's financial difficulties could add more
than half a billion dollars to the U.S. budget deficit in the current fiscal year, according to Reagan administration officials who are battling to narrow the gap between spending and revenue

The half-billion-dollar figure assumes that Poland's central bank will be able to pay only a small part of the \$658 million in principal and interest owed to two main U.S. government lending institu-tions, the Commodity Credit Corp. and the Export-Import Bank, in fiscal 1982. Many financial experts say they doubt whether Poland will be able to come up with all it

The Polish military regime has already asked Western governments to refinance loans due in 1982. This would postpone repayment, a step that would reduce U.S. budgetary receipts and increase federal outlays to private U.S. banks whose loans are guaranteed by the government.

The possible shortfall in receipts from Poland would come just as the administration is cutting a number of domestic programs half a billion dollars and more to reduce the budget deficit.

Uncertainty on Payments

Since the start of the fiscal year in October, small amounts of mon-ey have trickled in from Warsaw. But Poland remains behind in its payments to the two lending instintions, and officials acknowledge their uncertainty as to how much more will be paid in the months

Before the Polish military im-osed martial law on Dec. 13, the U.S. government agreed to let Poland postpone payment of all of

the principal and 90 percent of the interest owed to U.S. government lenders in the 1981 calendar year.
The bulk of the \$375 million refinanced in this way was charged against the 1981 budget. But offi-cials of the Office of Management and Budget and the Commodity Credit Corp. say Poland will have

larger obligations coming due in 1982 because of substantial private bank loans guaranteed by the government over the past 24 months for purchases of U.S. agricultural commodities

A delay in repayment of the Pol-ish debt would affect the federal budget two ways.

First, a postponement of repayment of U.S. government credits reduces the amount of revenue coming in. In fiscal 1982, Poland is supposed to pay back \$310 million to the Commodity Credit Corp., the Agriculture Department's bank, and another \$40 million to the Export-Import Bank. If that money is not paid, it will have to be made up by government bor-

So far, according to Robbie A. Brammer, the Commodity Credit Corp's treasurer, no claims have been made by the banks. But the body is obligated to cover them if they come in. The Commodity Credit Corp.

ing due.

will get this money back starting in 1986 under the terms of the refinancing agreement. But in the meantime, the loss of receipts and the outlays to the banks show up in federal budgets whose deficits have become a major political issue in the Reagan administration's economic program.

The uncertainty about Polish repayments has arisen as the Commodity Credit Corp. is running short of funds to run the domestic farm programs that are the core of

Gunman Kills U.S. Colonel **Near Victim's Paris Home**

(Continued from Page 1) understood that the majority of U.S. officials' residences - including Col. Ray's - have not received extra protection despite police concern about a possible new at-

In both cases, police noted, the assailant was described as "very short." Only a vague description is available of Col. Ray's killer from

the single witness.

The killer, police said, was reportedly "swarthy." The gunman

in the Chapman case was described as "a Middle Eastern Police inquiries in the Chapman

case apparently have uncovered few leads. U.S. officials declined to specu-

late about the alleged Libyan or Arab connection or about a possible campaign throughout Europe against the U.S. military presence in conjunction with the demonstrations against NATO plans for new U.S. weapons in Europe.

Vietnam Veteran

Col. Ray has been at the Paris embassy since mid-1980. He was one of four assistant military attachés in the 12-man team in the defense attaché's office. He was a decorated veteran of the Vietnam War, his only previous overseas as-

In an evening ceremony, the U.S. ambassador to France, Evan G. Galbraith, laid a wreath to the memory of Col. Ray at the Arc de Triomphe, the site commemorating France's unknown soldier. Col. Ray is survived by his wife and

Rakowski Says Curbs Hurt, **But Poland Won't Change**

(Continued from Page 1) admitted that "today we don't have such a clearly defined concept" of what form a new national accord might take. "We are at the stage of collecting opinions."

The martial law chief, Gen.

Woiciech Jaruzelski, is scheduled to address the Sejm (parliament) on Jan. 25 in what has been billed as a major speech outlining the po-litical reforms he has in mind. Papal Visit

On other subjects, Mr. Ra-kowski said that Pope John Paul II is still welcome to make his planned pilgrimage to Poland in August for the commemoration of the 600th anniversary of Poland's most important religious symbol, the portrait of the Black Madonna Czestochowa Mr. Rakowski said that "as far as I know, no talks were conducted on the [planned] visit." When pressed by a questioner, however, he said, Yes, of course," the pope was still

Many in Poland contend that it was the last papal visit, in August. 1979; which really began the social revolution that brought the emergence of Solidarity and Poland's

street demonstrations in the wake of the martial law declaration. Other Polish officials have said privately that at least two security officers were killed, along with the nine civilian fatalities which the authorities acknowledge.

Asked his reaction to the request by his son, Artur, for political asylum in West Germany, Mr. Rakowski called the event "painful for me as a father" and a "drastic indication of a wider social phenomenon in Poland - the rift between a generation of fathers who fought for People's Poland and the generation of their sons, who see no prospects for themselves here."

Cocom Meeting Reported

PARIS (Reuters) — The United States and its major Western allies will open a two-day meeting in Paris on Tuesday to discuss controls on sales of strategic goods to the Soviet bloc diplomatic sources said on Monday. The meeting is within the frame-

work of the Coordinating Commit-tee on Export Controls (Cocom) which groups Japan and the North 16 months of East bloc freedom.

Mr. Rakowski said that he knew of no deaths among police or sol-

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itarian system, creating only an impression of democracy. This must not be demanded of us or of

down began, he said, the entire un-ion leadership, assembled at a meeting in Gdansk, began receive ing information about movements of troops, policemen and special riot policemen and about a cutoff in communications. But the scope and the intent behind those actions apparently were not clear to the

unionists. A last-minute change in plans allowed Mr. Bujak and a few others to escape the police. The meeting was intended to go on until the next day but adjourned after com-pleting its business at 12:20 a.m. on Dec. 13.

Hotel Is Surrounded

Mr. Bujak, together with Zbyszek Janas, head of Solidarity at the Ursus Tractor Factory, decided to take the 2:20 a.m. train to Warsaw. From the station, they and other union leaders watched at l a.m. as special security police units set up a shield-to-shield cor-don around the Monopol Hotel, where many union leaders were staying. They learned that other hotels were also surrounded.

"It became obvious that the authorities were conducting some kind of important action, against our union," Mr. Bujak said. "We did not suspect, however, that it was so big and consisted of the arrests of thousands of Solidarity

members. When the security police left Mr. Bujak and Mr. Janas entered the hotel, left their identification documents at the reception desk and encountered a union activist who told them of the arrests. When they learned that secret policemen were still in the building

they fled. He said that if liberalization over the next few months did no: return to the level that existed be fore the crackdown, the under ground would grow quickly. Its ac tivities, he said, would include dis tributing leaflets and conducting rallies and demonstrations and

other protest actions. "I do not exclude also that ar armed underground might develop involved in terrorist activities," h said. "That would be a real disas ter for our country. That is why believe there should be no arme action in the current situation."
Instead, he called upon Solidar

ity members to organize cells of 1 people and to help those who hav been dismissed from their job "This activity already goes on," h said, adding that workers shoul strike in protest over political di-

Asked for his reaction to san tions imposed by Presider Reagan against Poland and the Sc viet Union because of the crack down, Mr. Bujak indicated that was a complicated subject requi tion on his part. The sanction mean increased suffering for the people, he said. But he added late "One can notice already that the sanctions constitute a great presure, and we attach growing hop to them for a reactivation of So darity and return to the road of r

As for his own plans, Mr. Bujt said he would remain in hiding w til the struggle for "the reactiv tion of our union" was won. "I w not leave the country, and I w not let myself be thrown out," i said. "One problem I have is n family life. I have a wife, and want very much to have children.

Dutch Protesters Halt U.S. Arms

United Press International AMSTERDAM — Protesta stopped a train carrying munitic for American forces in West Gu many as part of a peace campaid to prevent weapon shipmes through the Netherlands. The 1,200 tons of munition

which had arrived aboard the U freighter American Ranger Sul day, were loaded onto a train ! West Germany. A passenger of train near the village of Rood chool pulled the communicati cord early Monday and brought:

rear of the train, while others on the tracks in front.

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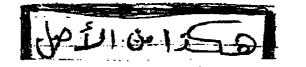


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Greece Moves to Abolish Adultery As Crime Punishable by Prison

ATHENS - The Greek Socialist government has extended its drive for social change by seeking the abolition of adultery as a crime

punishable by imprisonment. The bill aimed at doing this is part of the Socialists' drive to revise the country's family law and penal code. It has met the opposition of conservative legislators and bishops of the Greek Orthodox Church, who have warned that such a reform may disrupt tradi-

tional family patterns. Stathis Alexandris, the minister of justice, said his bill would abolish provisions that make adultery punishable by prison terms of up to a year and that forbid remarriage for any person sentenced for the offense. As in most Western countries, adultery would remain a

Mr. Alexandris expressed confidence that his bill would be passed by an overwhelming margin this

month.
"Existing laws," he said, "are outdated when compared to social realities, since for some time now the offense has been accepted as a somewhat ordinary phenomenon, not deserving such strict punishment. Not even stoning people to death has prevented adultery." The minister said that existing

legislation had led to "unnecessary humiliations of human dignity, Since the law demanded evidence of the offense, the partner who pressed charges was obliged to catch the couple in the act. In most cases, this required forced entry, employment of a photographer, help from detectives to make

The discovery of a half-dressed

an arrest and then transportation

Red Brigades Planned Mass Political Killing

ROME — The Red Brigades planned to eclipse last month's kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen James L. Dozier with the massacre of 100 politicians on live television later this week, police said Mon-

A police spokesman confirmed stories in three of Italy's major newspapers saying the group planned to attack the Christian Democratic Party headquarters during a national conference on Friday. Police last week said they had found plans to attack the building, but did not release de-

The reports said 15 to 20 Red Brigades members disguised as television technicians and carrying false identification documents were to infiltrate the party build-ing on the morning of the confer-ence. They were to carry guns and grenades in their equipment bags.

At 1:35 p.m., while the meeting was to be broadcast live to millions of Italians on the afternoon news, the Red Brigades members were to hurl grenades at the dais and open fire on leading politicians.

At the same time, guerrillas outside the building were to launch missiles and bazooka shells from the back of parked vans and rush inside. The Red Brigades members in the building were to commandeer television cameras, train them on the politicians being shot, and

4 More Spanish Oil Deaths

The Associated Press MADRID — Four women died in Spanish hospitals last weekend, bringing to 249 the number of deaths blamed on toxic cooking oil since last May, Health Ministry of-ficials said Monday. Officials said 414 persons suffering from the ill-ness were still in hospitals.





couple in a bedroom was often deemed inadequate evidence.

fore fleeing, the reports said. The attack was to take about

four minutes and leave between 80 and 100 people dead. "The plan for this attack shows that the Christian Democrats are an obstacle for those who want to destabilize the country by throwing it into chaos," said a party offi-

Police found detailed plans for the attack on the building — located in Rome's modern EUR section - and military weapons such as bazookas when they raided three Red Brigades hideouts and arrest-ed 10 persons 10 days ago in the

Among those arrested was Giovanni Senzani, 42, a former criminologist who police say head-ed the Red Brigades' Rome fac-tion. The raids led to some hope that Mr. Senzani and the others would lead police to the "people's prison" where the group is holding Gen. Dozier. The U.S. general, who is the highest ranking officer at NATO's Verona base, was kid-napped on Dec. 17 from his Vero-

Police said there had been contact between the Rome faction and the Red Brigades' so-called mili-tary wing that abducted Gen. Do-zier. They said the kidnappers had asked Mr. Senzani to interrogate

Gen. Dozier. In Verona, meanwhile, Gaspare De Francisci, an anti-terrorist judicial official leading the Dozier investigation, met with U.S. specialists sent to Italy to help with the In recent years, Greek courts had begun exhibiting some lenien-cy. But even in 1980, 61 men and. 45 women were sentenced to pris-

on terms for adultery, compared

with 75 men and 70 women the

vear before. The presentation of the bill has led to a fourfold increase in the number of adultery cases heard by courts every day. The complaints have been filed by persons anxious to get their partners sentenced be-

fore the bill's passage. The measure on adultery, included within a bill that would also establish civil marriage and thus end the church's monopoly of marital ceremonies, has been welcomed by most people directly in-

volved in prosecuting adultery.

The Athens Bar Association termed the projected changes "a major step forward in the country's social evolution." Constitutional experts within its ranks also argued that punishment of adultery was a violation of human of the couple to the nearest police tery was a violation of human rights, as specified by the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community to which Greece belongs.

Private detectives, whose profession has flourished through the pursuit of such cases, predicted a slight increase in adultery upon the withdrawal of the prosecution threat, but they stressed that even now only one-third of discovered

cases goes to court.
Greek wives, they said, have been particularly unwilling to press the matter. Women were more anxious to save their mar-riage and avoid the social stigma attached to divorce, they said.

6 in Knesset Lose Immunity To Traffic Code

JERUSALEM — Six members of the Israeli parliament will face the legal consequences of their traffic offenses, a Knesset committee decided Monday in lifting their immunity from

prosecution for the first time.

The six include the transportation minister, Haim Corfu, and a former prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli radio Charles Biton, a committee

member and a deputy who faces the most serious charges for being involved in a car accident in which someone was hurt, voted to have his own immunity lifted for two other minor offenses. Israeli radio said the attorney general would de-cide whether Mr. Biton must stand trial for the third viola-

Ousted U.S. Official **Makes Comeback in** Fight on Soviet Trade

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — This is a tale of political survival in the nation's capital, the saga of a civil servant who was once called incompetent and was ousted but who now has returned as one of the key policy-makers of the Reagan administra-

Lawrence J. Brady has come back. Moreover, he has come back to the Commerce Department, the same agency he was forced to leave two years ago over an interpretation of détente. And he has come back to an even bigger job, as as-sistant secretary for trade adminis-

He is also resuming the offensive he began as an export official in the Carter administration, a campaign against the large-scale transfer of U.S. technology to the

Soviet Union.

Mr. Brady believes that the computers, advanced electronics gear, pipeline equipment, truck plants and steel and aluminum mills that the United States and the other Western allies and Japan have shipped to the Soviet Union over the years of detente have been used only to enhance the Russians' military capability. His latest battle plan, disclosed

last week, calls for the Western allies and Japan to play a bigger role in the struggle to curb such exports. And this time around, with he ideological wheel having turned, he is more confident of vic-

All this is part of the argument about how much trade can or should be controlled for political purposes, especially when competing products are available from other nations. At issue, too, is whether trade can serve as a liberalizing influence on the policies of

By Robert Lindsey

New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Small groups

of Nicaraguans are undergoing military training under the gui-dance of Cuban exiles in the

Southern California desert for

what the Nicaraguans hope will be

the overthrow of the Sandinista government in their country.

The training camp, in a remote area of San Bernardino County

southeast of here, is similar to but

much smaller than one operated

by Cuban exiles near the Florida

Everglades. Nicaraguan political activists say that military training

is also occasionally being given in

rural areas of suburban Orange County south of Los Angeles and

Such training operations to pre-pare for an invasion of a foreign

country have aroused the concern

of some specialists on internation

al law, as well as representatives of

the Nicaraguan government, who contend that the training camps

violate the Neutrality Act of 1794

which bars the use of the United States as a base of military opera-

tions against any nation that is at

But federal Justice and State de partment officials, while acknowledging the existence of the training

camps, say the law has not been

Thomas O. Enders, an assistant

secretary of state, has said that the exiles were not breaking the law "as long as they don't hurt any-body and as long as they don't ac-

tually conspire to invade in a spe-cific way."

Law enforcement officials in

San Bernardino County, a 20,160-square-mile (52,416-square-kilome-ter) expanse of mountains and

peace with the United States.

elsewhere in California.

Mr. Brady quit under pressure as acting director of the Office of Export Administration at the Commerce Department in early 1980 when he and his superiors

were unable to agree on policy. Testifying before Congress, Mr. Brady asserted that the department's export controls were not being adequately administered and said that trade should be suspended. Neither the companies seeking the export business nor his Commerce Department superiors agreed, and Mr. Brady left the gov-

Then came the Soviet interven tion in Afghanistan, in which trucks from a plant on the Kama River, built in part by Americans, were identified as troop carriers. Mr. Brady, vindicated in the view of many conservatives, returned to New Hampshire, the state of his birth 40 years earlier, and began campaigning hard for Ronald Reagan for president. He also began writing about technology transfers in Human Events, a conservative weekly.

Mr. Reagan had chosen New Hampshire to deliver his strongest criticism of technological trade with the Russians, proposing the suspension of all trade pending Soviet withdrawal from Afghanisu Upon meeting Mr. Brady on the campaign trail, Mr. Reagan reportedly promised, "If I'm elected president, you're back in the government.

Request Indicated

Today, with events in Poland as well as Afghanistan to react to, Mr. Brady is, apparently with the president's blessing, confidently issning strongly worded condemna-tions of trade with the Russians. His latest, issued last week, indicated that the United States was the Soviet Union. Many proponents of détente believe that it can.

preparing to ask its Western allies and Japan for increased curbs on

training camp in a desolate corner

of the county last month and or-dered the Latin nationalists to stop

Since then, officials say, the ex-

iles have switched to drilling with unloaded weapons and, in some

cases, toy guns and wooden repli-cas of automatic weapons.

A spokesmen for the Nicaragu-an exiles said the training in Cali-

fornia involved more than 100 peo-

Santiago Barquero, an official

Train to Overthrow Sandinistas

firing live ammunition.



Lawrence J. Brady

high technology products and on oil and gas equipment. The request probably will be made Tuesday in Paris at a meeting of the NATO

Educated in international economics at Washington's Catholic University, Mr. Brady decided early on a political future. Like many young men with such ambitions, he started knocking on doors in Congress and got job with Norris Cotton, then the Republican senator from New Hampshire. Later he moved to the staff of the Senate Republican leader, Everett M.

From the Senate staff, he shifted to the State Department as a sen-ior international economist in the Office of International Trade and then, in 1971, went to the Nixon White House as a senior staff member on the Council of International Economic Policy.

In 1974 he moved to the Office Export Administration at the Commerce Department, where he stayed until early 1980.

He ran in the Republican senatorial primary in New Hampshire in 1980, coming in fourth in a field of 11. And, according to friends.

and spokesman here for the Nicar-

identify any other locations.

In California Desert, Nicaraguans

aguan Anti-Communist Union, a Analysts at the Congressional Budget Office have reached similar conclusions, as have some at the major émigré group, said that the training was conducted by mem-bers of Alpha 66, a group of Cu-bans opposed to Fidel Castro, al-though be said that sometimes the Nicaraguans drilled independently of the Cubans. Mr. Barquero implied that some Nicaraguans, with the help of Cu-ban instructors, were undergoing military training at camps besides

those in Florida and the one in San Bernardino County. But he did not

U.S. Deficits Appear **Inevitable as Spending Outstrips Revenues**

By John M. Berry ashington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For decades U.S. presidents faced with large budget deficits could confidently promise the nation that within a lew years the red ink would disap-

It never worked out that way in fact, but at least it looked true on

NEWS ANALYSIS

paper. Because of the progressive nature of the income tax, projected revenues always rose faster than projected spending.

Now it does not even lock true on paper. Partly because of last year's large and continuing tax cuts, partly because of President Reagan's commitment to large future increases in military spending, the spending trend line is rising faster than the revenue line, according to a wide range of budget experts, including some in the ad-

ministration.

This fundamental change in the budget outlook cannot be altered by continuing to slash nonmilitary spending, the experts agree. Political resistance to additional major cuts is building, and even approval of another \$30 billion worth of cuts, which Mr. Reagan is expected to seek this year, would reduce the deficit in later years but not

Magnitude of Problem

The magnitude of Mr. Reagan's budget problem is unusual. Sup-pose, for instance, there is a moderate economic recovery this year that continues through 1983 and 1984. Suppose further that the president proposes and Congress agrees to raise excise taxes by \$16.5 billion in 1984 and to cut nonmilitary spending by \$53.6 billion from the levels called for by current laws. Finally, suppose that military spending goes up only 4 percent or 5 percent faster than inflation between now and then, instead of the 7 percent rate the president favors. With exactly that set of assumptions, Data Resources Inc., the economic forecasting firm headed by Otto Eckstein, concludes that the 1984 budget deficit would still be \$89 billion.

American Enterprise Institute and the Brookings Institution. Administration economists also agree privately that the lines charting revenue and spending growth in coming years will not come together without major fiscal policy

Once military outlays and interest payments on the national debt are set aside, there simply is not enough left to cut year after year to balance the budget without either more taxes or smaller military spending increases, the experts de-

The recession is swelling the 1982 budget deficit, which is likely to turn out to be close to \$100 billion. But a brisk recovery will not eliminate deficits in future years.

That is what has changed. Meanwhile, recognition of this inexorable arithmetic by financial analysts is helping drive interest rates upward at the same time the economy is plunging ever deeper into recession. Industrial production fell 2.1 percent in last month, matching the drop in May, 1980, when economists were saving the economy was in a "free fall." During the same month, some longterm interest rates rose more than a full percentage point.

'Thatcherization of U.S.'

These developments are causing some economists to question whether, in fact, there will be an economic recovery in the second half of the year. Economist Alan Greenspan, a regular adviser to Reagan, puts the odds for "no significant recovery" this year at 1 in

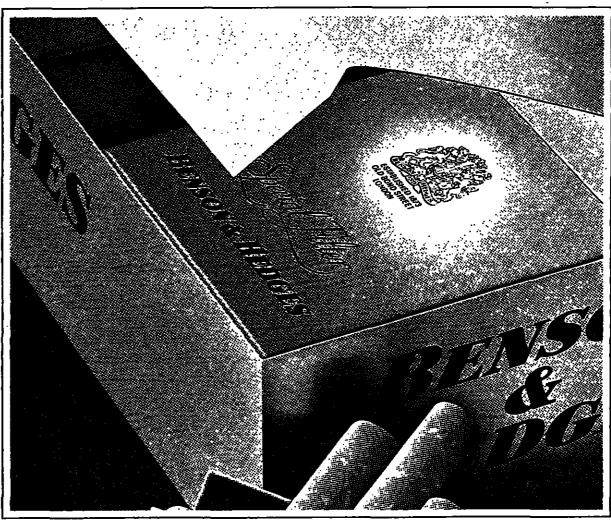
Rudy Penner of the American Enterprise Institute, chief economist at the Office of Management and Budget in the Ford administration, fears that rising interest rates will choke off any recovery. And with a reference to the depressed economy of the Britain, he declares, "the probability of Thatcherization of the U.S. economy has become very high."

Mr. Penner does not think fi-nancial markets will sit still for extended deliberations on how to effect a long-term solution to the new budget dilemma. He believes that Mr. Reagan, like Mr. Carter, will soon "be forced into more vigorous action" than is likely to be seen in the 1983 budget that Mr. Reagan will send to Congress on

One congressional budget analyst says that the problem is that last year's tax cut was so large that even with a healthy economy, revenues would be growing only about 7 percent a year while outlays, with the military spending increases, would be going up about 8 per-cent to 10 percent annually.

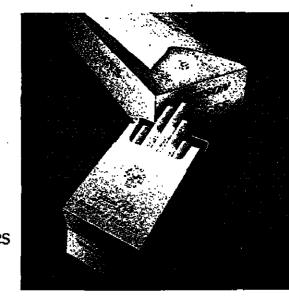
"It's quite a dramatic change," the analyst said. "It really is. Suppose you cut nondefense spending by \$30 billion. You've still got a growing deficit."

If there were no more nonmilitary spending cuts and no tax in-creases, the deficit could reach \$200 billion by 1985, according to rough estimates by the budget off-



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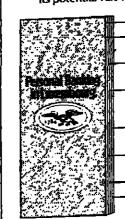




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A Year After Marcos' Action, Backers See Progress, Foes Find No Change

MANILA - A year ago on Sunday. President Ferdinand E. Marcos ended 8 years, 3 months and 26 days of martial law and proclaimed a "new republic" in the

The gesture brought tears to the eyes of the first lady, Imelda Marcos, and approval from the United States. The lifting of martial law, it was believed, promised Filipinos the restoration of basic freedoms and a better life.

Filipinos remain divided between those sympathetic to the government and those who are not. Salvador P. López, a former foreign affairs official, believes that the lifting of martial law has done little to inspire the average Filipino. "It has done nothing to lift the hearts and hopes of the people." he said.

However, some progress has been made. Supporters point to the promises Mr. Marcos made and kept. Although he retained all the powers he had under martial law, Mr. Marcos did hold elections as promised and he was returned to office for another six years in an uncontested race. Students were allowed to form student councils and publish papers. Workers were

allowed to strike. And the govern-ment did encourage public debate. Mr. Marcos, in an article about the new republic, said he believed that the period of martial law gave

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AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER Leading Subpdy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types fiction, non-fiction, poetry, invenile, scholarly and religious works etc. New authors welcomed Send for Iree byoldet H-S Vantage Press, 516 W. 34th St. New York, N.Y. ocratic ideal and "a new dynamism toward its attainment."

But many Filipinos feel that there has been no real change and that authoritarian government still remains. "The lifting of martial law turned out to be a face-lift," Mr. López said. And, during the past year, Mr. Marcos has not hes-itated to use the considerable powers he retained as president.

In November, when he decided that video games were corrupting Filipino youth, he banned them. And, when foreign publications reported a scandal recently involving the secret marriage of the presi-dent's daughter and the subse-quent mysterious disappearance of the husband, the government delayed their distribution.

"As a former journalist, I am interested in how the lifting of martial law improved the journalistic picture." said Felix Bautista, forpicture," said rear baumsia, normer editor of The Evening Sun, an afternoon daily that was closed by martial law. "It has not," he said. "Freedom of the press is essential to democracy. There is no such freedom, so that makes our brand of democracy suspect."

The critics of the government's performance in the last year point to other unresolved problems like the hundreds of detainees still in prison. "The Frankenstein of mar-tial law is still with us," said Cecilia Munoz Palma, a retired Supreme Court justice.

Last week in an interview with a foreign news agency, Mrs. Marcos defended the government's prac-tices. "During his 16 years in pow-er, President Marcos had only one man executed and that was Lim

DEATH NOTICE

JOSEPH A FIELD, JR. of Pages and Los JOSEPH A FIELD, JR. of Puns and Los Angeles died in Los Angeles January 14, 1982 at the age of 66. Mr Field was associated with the securities industry for 25 years serving as Executive Vice President in charge of West Coast operations for Hayden Stone, Inc. and also was associated with Daniel Reeves and Blyth Incorporated. He continued to be active in the investments field after retiring from the securities tusiness in 1970, serving as a Director of Woods Petroleum Corp. and David Allsopp and Associates, N.V. an investment company, and as Vice President of Grant and Co. Inc., a specialist firm on the Pacific Stock Exchange Inc.

inc., a specialist firm on the Pacific Stock Exchange Inc.

Born in Schnectady, New York, Mr Field was graduated from Union College and worked for American Airlines prior to ensisting in U.S. Marine Corps in World War II. He was Combat Officer in the Pacific for 2 years and was discharged from the unitury service as a Major. Mr Field maintained a residence in Paris and was a member of the Polo Club. He is survived by his wife, Marjorie; a daughter, Gwenn, and a son, Joseph Field III, a pertner in the Paris office of the international law firm of Coudert Bros. In lieu of flowers, the family requests coornbutions to the Ostomy Association of Los Angeles, Inc.

the nation a new sense of the dem- Seng, the narcotics peddler," she can't have even one full meal a

There often seem to be more critics of Mr. Marcos than supporters. But there is an entire generation that grew up under his rule and knows him as the only president of the Philippines.
"I don't know how different it is

supposed to be," said Cissy Cheng, a 16-year-old student. "I hear about freedom, but I don't really know why we do or don't have it. I think the government does a pretty good job. Those who disagree belong to

opposition groups representing every social group and political Activist students blame Marcos government not only for martial law but also for its friend-

ship with the United States. And adding to the voices of the dissatisfied are those of the church and The situation is worse than last vear." said Cardinal Jaime Sin, the

tension. There are people who have a vote on that."

have been restored, but only under conditions that are unfair to workers," said Felix Berto Olalia, founder of the May One Movement, a labor federation that says it has a million members. Perhaps state of the economy,

Workers who tried to improve

their situation by striking found

that the new strike law provided

"The right to strike is suppose to

little protection.

more so than the progress or lack of it in restoring political freedom since the lifting of martial law, may have helped to polarize opin-ions about the new republic. Past extravagances are considered less tolerable now. Imelda Marcos's latest monument, a film palace, was the last straw for Manuel Atienza, who has been driving his taxi for long hours to make ends meet. "Things are bad and the first lady keeps building leading church critic of the Marcos and building like we are s rich government. There is economic country," he said. "I would like to

U.S. submarine launched a Trident missile without a warhead in a test 50 miles (80 kilometers) off Florida. The presence of a Soviet ship in the area delayed the test by 40 minutes.

TRIDENT TEST - A

Philippine Jets Strafe Japan Tanker **Suspected of Transporting Arms**

MANILA - The Philippine government said Monday that its warplanes strafed a Japanese tanker off Mindanao island because the ship ignored orders to stop and was suspected of carrying arms and anti-government guerrillas. Breaking a three-day silence on Friday's incident, Foreign Minis-

strafing was carried out as "a legitimate exercise of our right to protect our national security and territorial integrity."
Mindanao island is the battle-

field in a nine-year-old Moslem separatist rebellion against the Philippine government Mr. Romulo said that the 5,307-

Novelist Ramón José Sender Of Spain Dies at 80 in U.S.

considered a contender in 1979 for graphical novel, "Before Dawn" the Nobel Prize in Literature, died (1958). on Friday of emphysema, the coroner's office said Sunday.

Mr. Sender fought on the loyal-

OBITUARIES He left Spain in 1938 and settled

in the United States where he became a professor of Spanish litera- in 1969. ture at the University of Southern California. He retired in 1973. His novels include "Iman," translated into English as "Earmarked for Hell," (1929), "Seven

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From Agency Dispatches Red Sundays" (1932), "The SAN DIEGO — Spanish-born Sphere" (1947), "The Affable novelist Ramon José Sender, 80, Hangman" (1952) and an autobio-

Mr. Sender's novels are marked by social criticism and compassion. The realism of his early novist side in the Spanish Civil War. els gave way to a more symbolic approach in his later works.

Despite his opposition to the Franco regime, he was accorded Spain's highest literary award, the Planeta Prize, then worth \$15,714,

Charles Dikran Kelekian NEW YORK (NYT) -- Charles Dikran Kelekian, 82, the dean of antiquities dealers in the United

States, died Saturday of heart fail-He was the son of Turkish-botn, Dikran Kelekian, who had founded the family's antiquities business in the United States in 1893.

Mr. Kelekian and his father, shuttling between the galleries they maintained in New York and Paris, sold major works to most of the leading museums. The representa-tion of the head of Tutankhamun, seen in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art collection, was acquired from the Kelekians in the late 1940s.

Son of Brezhnev Faces Irate Poles In Belgian Town

The Associated Press LIEGE, Belgium — Yuri L. Bre-zhnev, the son of the Soviet president, Monday faced angry Polish workers in Chaudfontaine, Belgium, who shouted at him, waving Solidarity posters, and even threw eggs but missed.
The demonstrators were about

50, all members of the Belgian Catholic trade unions and Chris-tian Workers Movement. They called for the departure of Soviet generals from Warsaw and vainly tried to hand Mr. Brezhnev a pamphlet supporting Solidarity, but they were pushed back by policemen and bodyguards.

Mr. Brezhnev was here as deputy Soviet foreign trade minister to sign a draft contract with a Belgian company. Tuberneuse, that will make equipment to assemble the future gas pipe from the Soviet Union to Western Europe. He also bemease, specially made to produce the gas pipe equipment. It will employ 500 workers.

N. Yemen Replaces General

MANAMA, Bahrain — According to a decree issued in San'a, the North Yemen capital, and distributed here by the Gulf news agency, Brig. Gen. Abdelaziz Borati has been relieved of his position as being of treff and replaced by Brig. chief of staff and replaced by Brig. Gen. Abdullah Hussein Busheiry.

ter Carlos P. Romulo said that the ton chemical tanker Hegg ignored challenges and warning shots from a Philippine naval vessel and started evasive maneuvers, prompting air force planes to attack about 10 hours after the first warning.

> The captain of the Hegg, Hideo Takakuwa, said that unmarked propeller-driven fighters fired more than 100 shots without warning at the ship about 40 miles (64 kilometers) east of Mindanao, punching seven holes in its hull above the waterline. The ship carried a volatile cargo of methanol, he said. One of the crewmen, a South Korean cook, was seriously wounded in the shooting, the captain said. The cook was reported in fair condition Sunday.

The vessel was not disabled and was continuing on its way to Pusan, South Korea.

A Philippine Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the deputy foreign minister, Manuel Collantes, informed the Japanese ambassador, Hideho Tanaka, of the Philippine side of the incident during a meeting at the ministry on Monday.

In Tokyo, Japan's chief Cabinet secretary. Kiichi Miyazawa, said Monday that government officials would question Mr. Takakuwa later this week and would ask Manila for further clarification.

Chikazo Suzuki, president of Kita-Nihon Oi Kaiun Co., owners of the Hegg, denied that the tanker carried weapons for anti-government guerrillas. He said it would be foolhardy to put explosives aboard a tanker carrying highly inflammable chemicals.,

Intelligence Warning

Mr. Takakuwa said he was flying Japanese flags at the time of the attack. But Mr. Romulo said the tanker was not flying any flag when first challenged by Philip-

pine Navy ships.

Mr. Romulo said the incident could have been avoided if the skipper "had stopped his vessel when instructed to do so by Philippine Navy units at first then by Philippine Air Force elements lat-

Mr. Romulo said the military had received earlier intelligence reports that a cargo vessel would at-tempt to land "terrorists and assorted war materials" at the remote southern island of Sarangani, off Mindanao. Authorities "were therefore closely monitoring sea traffic in the area," Mr. Romulo

Mr. Romulo said a Philippine Navy ship initially ordered the Hegg to stop by flashing signal lights at dawn Friday while the tanker was sailing 12 miles off the coast of Davao del Sur, in Philip-pine territory. Instead of stopping. Mr. Romulo said, the vessel increased speed and initiated evasive maneuvers, forcing the navy ship to fire warning shots across the

Order Ignored

Mr. Romulo said the Hegg increased speed until Philippine air-craft had to be called to intercept it. He said that air force planes flew low over the Hegg signaling it to stop but that the challenge was

Under the rules of international law, it is obvious that the Japanese vessel was at fault," Mr. Romulo insisted. In Zamboanga City. Maj. Ger

Delfin C. Castro, chief of the Phil-ippines' Southern Command, said Monday that he ordered the air force fighters to fire on the Hegg in the interest of the security of the state. "I am ready to answer for

Cholera Now Considered Endemic In South Africa Black Homelands

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Three Service

TEMBA, Bophuthatswana Cholera an infectious disease that thrives where there is an absence of clean drinking water and decent sanitation, has become endemic in South Africa's rural black "homelands" in the last two years.

The disease has been sprea through eastern and central Africa for a decade, so experts in tropical medicine and epidemiology say it was only to be expected that it would establish itself within South Africa's traditional borders where, except for a small outbreak traced to migrant mine workers in 1974, it had been virtually unknown for nearly a century.

Since the first cases were reported in the eastern Transvaal about 15 months ago, there have been nearly 7,000 confirmed cases of symptomatic cholera, resulting in at least 70 deaths. Only two whites, both laboratory techni-cians, and a small number of Indians in the province of Natal are known to have been infected. The rest have been blacks.

Calculated on a per capita basis, South Africa now has a higher in-cidence of the disease than India and Indonesia, where it has long been endemic. That too is only to be expected, the experts say, because the lack of exposure to cholera in recent generations has left the population without the immunities that are built up in areas where the infection has been com-

Spotlight on Poverty

After some initial difficulties in recognizing the disease, the official health services appear to have responded vigorously and to have succeeded in keeping the rate of deaths at a much lower level than

Nevertheless, the spread of cho-lera through the black rural areas has inevitably highlighted the un-derdeveloped and impoverished

said, "they have every right to do so."

Bophuthatswana, which is re-puted to be the best-governed of conditions in these areas, since cholera - a bacterial infection transmitted in water that has become contaminated — is almost

invariably associated with poverty. Temba itself, a typical South Afnican township for blacks with a population of about 40,000, has been protected by a filtered water system. But there are semi-urbanized communities nearby that have no developed water system at all, although their inhabitants also provide part of the work force that labors in industrial areas near Pretoria. Despite the distribution of chlorine tablets and a health education campaign with door-to-door canvassers dropping off leaflets that assert the danger in the most dire terms, the infection has spread inexorably through these settle-

Hardest hit of the black communities near here are those that draw their water from the only dependable river in the area, the

No Coordinated Program

There is a killer in the Apies River", one of the leaflets warus in the Tswana language. "Cholera!! Cholera kills the people of Bophuthatswana. Parents, please keep your children out of the riv-

The efforts to combat cholera have been complicated by the homeland system. Since Bophuthatswana is supposed to be in-dependent, South African officials are expected to react to its health problems as they would if they were occurring in any nearby for-eign nation. "If they say, 'Get off my back, I want to run my own show,' " a South African official

puted to be the best-governed of the black states that South Africa has spawned, has borrowed some water tankers and a couple of doctors from the South African defense forces. But, otherwise, it has handled the cholera crisis on its own, according to Dr. Gerard Malan, a South African who is superintendent of Jubilee Hospital It is now preparing plans for the construction of filtration plants on

the Apies River, Dr. Malan said. The South African government has responded to the choicra out-break by increasing its expenditures on rural water systems, but it has not developed a coordinated program for all the areas that have become infected as the disease spreads along the Indian Ocean coast through the fragments of the homeland called Kwazulu, which has been especially hard hit in the current summer season.

Present thinking appears to be that the individual homeland gov-ernments will have to develop such programs for themselves. Last year, in addition to lending army medical personnel to the black states, the South African health authorities spent about \$260,000 preparing printed and other materials on the cholera danger, including a slide show that it made avails able to rural black schools.

The slide show only comes in English, which is not the language. of instruction in these school electricity, which most of the mass schools lack. The emphasis of the responsibility of the individual these materials is conspicuous to maintain personal hyanter rather than the responsibility.

the state to provide clean with

Envoys Unhappy With Workload, Performance, UN Study Shows

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Diplomats serving at the United Nations are a largely disillusioned lot, a study has disclosed.

They regard peace in the Middle East as the world's most pressing problem, but do not think the United Nations will help much in achieving it. They have a low opinion of the General Assembly, and an even lower one of the Security Council. They complain of spend-ing too much time in too many meetings and wrestling with too much paper and overloaded agen-

The diplomats give barely passing grades to the International Monetary Fund and the World

3 Yugoslavs Slain In West Germany

STUTTGART — Three Yugos-lavs said to be Albanian national-ists were killed when unknown gummen opened fire on their car on a country road near Heilbronn, police reported Monday.

A spokesman said the attack occurred just after the car left the home of one of the victims in the village of Untergruppenbach, 35 miles north of Stuttgart, late Sunday night.

Shots at the car killed the 30year-old driver and a 28-year-old passenger instantly, police said. A 36-year-old man died some hours later in hospital, the police said.

scure London history before 886.

Bank, but they approve of the United Nations Development Program, which makes grants with fewer strings. They think the United Nations Secretariat is deteriorating, and they are critical of the way the world's news outlets cover their organization.

These conclusions emerged from a study by the UN Institute for Training and Research, which sent long questionnaires to 1,016 diplomats. Replies were received from 187. Only two of those were envoys from Soviet bloc nations, and they were discarded on the ground that this number was unrep tative. Officials said the Soviet Union opposed the project, ultimately agreeing to it with great reluc-

The survey, entitled "An Attitude Survey: Diplomats' Views on the United Nations System," asked for responses on a scale of one to seven. A rating of one meant "highly unsatisfactory" and seven "highly satisfactory." The midpoint, four, represented neither approval nor disapproval, al-though the survey called this a

passing grade.

Asked which of the world's conflicts deserved the highest priority, the envoys rated the Middle East at 5.9, a shade higher than the 5.8 given South-West Africa (Namibia). But the United Nations's ability to solve the Middle East crisis fell well below a passing grade. with a score of 3. The envoys were slightly more optimistic about the chances in Namibia, which rated

The questionnaire did not list

Future of Billingsgate Undecided As London Fishmongers Move On

LONDON - They sold the last fish at Billingsgate market over

billingsgate, whose name, because of the gutter language used there, entered the language as a synonym for "foul, vulgar, abusive talk," according to Webster, was a smelly London landmark that flourished for at least 1,000 years. The site of a Roman waterfront lies under the discolored yellow market building and Saxons landed fish there before the Norman computer of 1066. ed fish there before the Norman conquest of 1066.

But before dawn Saturday, 500 fish sellers and porters clattered

in to sell their daily average of 250 tons of fish for the last time. On Tuesday they move to a new building, still called Billingsgate, downstream along the River Thames. None of the fishmongers is very sorry.

"The conditions for working here are appalling," said Don
the condition He said the

Tyler, chairman of the Fish Merchants Association. He said the 106-year-old building, crowned by the figure of Britannia presiding over two dolphins, "outlived its usefulness" long ago. The future of the building is uncertain. Conservation groups want to save it. The owners want to develop the prime riverside site. But for 50 years the building's cellars have been refrigerated.

building up layer on layer of permafrost. Some experts think that the ice alone holds up the building, and that when it thaws the structure will collapse. A further mystery is what is underneath the adjoining parking lot. Archaeologists will move in soon to start a nine-month dig on what one called "the most significant historic site uncovered in Europe this decade." They hope to clear up five centuries of obthough it was the most sensitive East-West issue when the quit tions were asked a year and a had

Thomas M. Franck, the research director of the institute, said, "We tried to ask questions in such a way that neither the secretary-gene eral nor a superpower would no-

tively oppose the questionnaire.".

He implied that the Soviet Union which describes its involvement in Afghanistan as an internal matter, would have objected to the inclusion of the Alghan conflict as

a UN issue. The one UN area viewed as largely successful was the operation of the organization's peacekeeping forces. Four of every five diplomats who responded said the volunteers in Cyprus, Kashmir and the Middle East had achieve

some success in preventing wars or limiting conflicts. The General Assembly, where each member has one vote but the results are only recommendations. just failed to win a passing score with 3.9. The Security Council, which can make decisions but where five permanent members can veto them, fared worse, with a

Nearly seven of 10 agreed that the overall performance of the secretariat, the staff of international civil servants, "has declined sub-stantially in recent years." More than four in five attributed the docline to "political interference" by governments.

score of 3.1.

The envoys were asked abour obstacles that impede their work Eighty-five percent cited "multiple and overlapping meetings, 77 per cent said agendas were too heavy and 76 percent complained tha meetings did not start on time. The diplomats also rated the "fairness and accuracy" of wha the survey called "worldwide me dia coverage of the UN." The scored 3.9, just failing. The cover age in New York City was grade even lower, at 3.3.

Laker Dismisses 21 of 200 Pilots

LONDON — Sir Freddie Lake has dismissed 21 of his 200 pilot and demoted 10 of his captains i a bid to keep his airline flyin amid financial problems, official

The Press Association domesti news agency said Monday that S Freddie is also considering cance ing orders for up to seven Airbu jetliners, due for delivery by 1984. Laket Airways officials sai flight personnel not dismisse have been urged by the Lake Flight Crew Association, their ba gaining unit, to give up their ner two agreed pay raises of 5 percer each to help the business out



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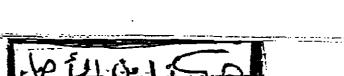
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'Heart' Gets Lukewarm Reception

By Janet Maslin

New York Times Service NEW YORK — In previewing his new film, "One From the Heart," at Radio City Music Hall, Francis Coppole fulfilled his desire to present his new work directly to the public and let the public decide on its merits.

The public, for its part, was polite. While viewing the film under perhaps the most glamorous possi-ble circumstances, the audiences remained receptive and interested. There was scattered laughter, and there were ripples of appreciation for some of the lovelier sets and special effects. At the film's end, it was greeted with measured, if not wildly enthusiastic, applause.

So the evening, with its two sold-out previews, could in no way be viewed as a fiasco. But neither was it the triumphant debut Coppola had doubtless hoped for two weeks ago, when he hurriedly planned this unorthodox unveiling of his ambitious new musical movie. Coppola's advertisement describes the film as "a new kind of old-fashioned romance.

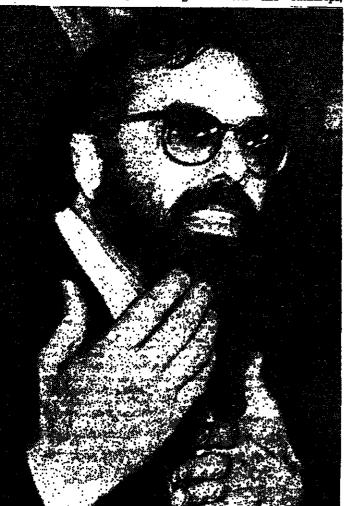
Coppola arranged the preview

Mrs

so unexpectedly that his plans be-came known to Paramount Pictures, the film's ostensible distributor, only through an advertisement placed by Coppola in The New York Times. The director has since expressed dissatisfaction with Paramount and threatened to terminate his distribution arrangement with the studio — something he is free to do, because the film is owned by Coppola's own Zoetrope Studios.

Paramount has offered very little in the way of comment, but the studio and Coppola are apparently still negotiating. At a news conference between the two screenings Friday, Coppola did not rule out the possibility that he might settle his differences with Paramount before Feb. 10, the date on which the studio had originally announced it would release the movie.

When the film is indeed released, it may in some respects be disappointing, but it will stand as yet another innovative, audacious effort from the director of "The Godfather" and "Apocalypse Now." In "One From the Heart," Coppola has combined richly imaginative sets and backdrops,



Francis Coppola talks to critics between screenings.

bluesy music by Tom Waits and

drifting, overlapping action to create a thoroughly American romance with a Las Vegas setting. The sets include a department store, a motel, a suburban street, a row of gambling casinos and a yard littered with wildly fanciful billboard and car parts. The date is the Fourth of July.

When a dream girl appears to brighten one man's fantasies, she luxuriates in an enormous martini glass or dances on the roof of his convertible. When lovers tango in an imaginary tropical paradise, there's a cruise ship anchored discreetly offshore. The America of these fantasies, as painted by Coppola in soft, gorgeous neon hues, is far more affecting and important than any of the people who wander through these landscapes.

Though the film is ostensibly about lovers (played by Frederic Forrest and Teri Garr) who drift apart and then back together, the sets are invariably more interesting than the people who inhabit them. and Raul Julia complete the romantic foursome - never compete successfully with the scenery. They seem to be living very small lives in very big spaces.

"One From the Heart" has so little in the way of story or tension. in fact, that the effect of Coppola's dazzling technical feats is almost superfluous at times; it's as if Rembrandt were painting Easter eggs. From its very first moments, ch consist of a credit sequence so beautiful that it's better than plenty of full-length movies, "One From the Heart" promises a grace and radiance that is only intermittently warranted by the material.

There are ravishing things in this movie, plenty of them, enough to mark it as a brave and original effort. But the bravura moments are as apt to end abruptly as they are to flow easily together. Despite the technological advances that allowed Coppola to construct a kind of video blueprint for his work, a blueprint he could edit and modify in the planning stages, "One From the Heart" is often choppy enough to break its own spell. A spell is what it is, though: Coppola clearly means to weave the lights, colors, music and dance into something

So when a woman looks into a mirror and speaks of the man who'll make her dreams come true that man's face materializes beside hers. When lovers quarrel and separate, their images are somehov united on the screen. When they make up, the rain stops and the darkness lifts, and their home is bathed in warm yellow light, while the birds down the street begin singing. There's not a moment in "One From the Heart" when Coppola isn't after something comantic and glorious, something inexpressibly grand. At times, he even sets

Royal Haircut — For Men Only

By William Borders New York Times Service

ONDON - You can, of course, get your hair cut just about anywhere your travels take you. But if you want to feel like a lord while the snipping is going on, there is no place in the world quite like Trumper's, a grand, old-fashioned bar-

bershop at 9 Curzon Street here, in the heart of

Trumper's, let it be said at the outset, is only for men, a blatant discrimination about which it shows no shame at all.

"This is not one of those him and her places." says Ivan Bersch, the owner, with a sniff of disdain. On the contrary, the atmosphere is entirely masculine and distinctly upper class, with dark, polished wood paneling, sporting prints on the walls, and the pin stripes and quiet, well-bred accents of a men's luncheon club.

Dukes and marquesses and captains of industry have been getting haircuts here since George F. Trumper opened shop in 1875, and the ancient gold sign in the window, "Court Hairdresser," realmeans what it says: men from Trumper's still call regularly at Buckingham Palace to trim the

Each of the 12 barbers has his own wooden cubicle, so that you cannot see any of the other customers while your haircut is in progress. The cubicles have red velvet curtains and old marble sinks, and some of them are decorated with photographs of former customers, such as King Edward VIII and King George VI, or with wonderful old signs offering such services as beard trimming and mus-

It is possible to walk in off the street, but far better to telephone for an appointment (499-1850). The haircut, which costs \$15, usually starts with a shampoo — the soap rubbed into the hair before it is wet — which becomes a soothing massage.

"It's the way we've always done it at Trumper's." Dennis Hornby explained, as his fingers worked into my scalp. "It reduces the tension and makes you feel calm." It certainly does.

Hornby, who has been a Trumper's barber for 17 years, displays the quiet discretion of the gentleman's gentleman. For example, when asked about dying hair, he replied, "If a man is going gray and

wants to return to his natural color, we can help him." He made it sound for all the world as if the gray were somehow not natural. In my case, he was very circumspect about a well-hidden bald spot, suggesting that my part be lowered somewhat "because you rather need some of this, um, hair up on

the, um, place on top, if you know what I mean."

Bersch, the owner, selects his barbers very carefully, he says, not only for their skill but also for their deportment and manners. "We don't want a racing-form kind of barber who talks to the customer about sex," said Bersch, who started as a lather boy for George Trumper 50 years ago.

Instead of Playboy and Penthouse magazines, which you would find in most barbershops, waiting customers at Trumper's are offered Country

In the front of the shop (where women are wel-come), Trumper's sells a staggering assortment of colognes, after-shave lotions, soaps and skin balms, many of them blended according to George Trumper's 100-year-old formulas.

The shop's mail-order catalog, which explains the history of the various bay rums and lime extracts, recalls that after customers had their hair cut in Victorian days, "it is almost certain that when they emerged, with that quiet feeling of well-being that only the attentions of a skilled hairdresser can provide, they would have taken with them one of Mr. Trumper's renowned prepara-

In addition to all those same preparations, there is a huge cabinet full of nothing but Mediterranean sponges, which range in price up to \$100. Another cabinet displays dozens of shaving brushes, priced from \$25 to \$300, depending upon whether the handle is ivory or plastic, and upon which part of the badger the bristles came from And surely there are not many places where you can still buy (for \$5) a cake of alum, to rub on your face after

Despite such current vulgarities as electric ra zors and aerosol cans. Bersch believes that there is still a strong future for things like shaving brushes, at least among the kind of men who come to

We offer quality and tradition," he said, "and there's always a market for that."

Putting a New Face on Men's Cosmetics

NEW YORK — There are mirrors, displays, lights and computers that will analyze his skin in 30 seconds. A woman in a white smock leans over the counter, takes his chin in her hands and scrutinizes his pores. She will study his face, and then prescribe a regimen of products for the health, beauty and manicured ruggedness of her client's

The male customer in the United States has finally been lured, to the delight of cosmetics manufacturers, from traditional indifference to regular consumption in the \$15 billion-a-year beauty business that women have upheld for so long.

"There are a lot of closet users out there," said Maria DeLucia, cosmetics analyst for Kidder, Peabody Inc., 'men using their wives' products because they are not yet comfortable with purchasing items in the stores."

Sending the market the right way is a matter of educating the tries and companies. "There have male customer, according to been a lot of aspirations about Carol Phillips, executive vice the great men's market, but it is president of Clinique, a subsidi- not really there for the moment." ary of Estée Lauder that manufactures skin-care lines for both men and women. "We try to der a fragrance unbrella. Fraeducate men pleasantly, so they see the products for what they

Clinique skin supplies for men a three-step regimen that retails for \$25 here and emphasizes men's fragrance products in 1980 a clinical, no-nousense treatment totaled \$627 million.

— was started in 1976 as a rewas started in 1976 as a repackaged, renamed version of the women's line, which has been selling successfully since 1968.

are " she said .

Uncertain Potential appeals more to one sex than the

Prior to Clinique, men's skin

care products were marketed ungrance companies introduced skin balms, combining a fragrance with a moisturizer, which fragrance line. Estimated sales of

Estée Lauder, however, the people at Warner Cosmetics do not feel the market is ripe for a separate men's skin-care line. "I don't think that men's treatment prod-Not everyone is convinced that ucts today address the way men the growth potential in men's think," Gottlieb said. "Men are grooming products is all that not as aware of aging. Society strong. "A company putting out says it's OK for men, and not a product has a problem if it women, to grow older gracefully; society's viewpoint has to change other," said William J. Fitzger-before men feel a need for these ald, an economist who studies products."

Dealer in Rothko Case Will Face U.S. Charges

By Joyce Wadler

ungton Post Service NEW YORK — Multimillio-naire art dealer Frank Lloyd, who was at the center of one of the major scandals in modern art, was given back his passport Monday by a New York Supreme Court judge while free on a \$1-million

Lloyd, an international dealer accused of the "wrongful" and "shocking" mismanagement of the estate of the late Mark Rothko. gave himself up a week ago to face additional charges in that case after eluding authorities for four years. He pleaded not guilty and was freed on an unsecured bond of

His lawyer, Irving Younger, speaking for his client, said Lloyd has full faith that the processes of American justice will result in his vindication." Younger said they would return on Feb. 22 to the court of New York Supreme Court Justice Peter J. McQuillen, who ordered the passport returned Mon-day, to move for dismissal of the

Lloyd is head of the prestigious, international Mariborough Galleries, which counted among its clientele the Vatican and the British royal family. Now 70 and still an active art dealer, he was indicted in 1977 on two counts of tampering with evidence during his trial two years earlier. Lloyd, who maintains homes in Paris and the Bahamas. had not returned to the United

"I only collect money, I don't collect pictures," Lloyd, a controversial and hugely successful member of the art community, once said. A self-made man, a refugee from Hitler, he had often outraged art patrons with his forthright philosophy of art as business. Under criticism, he once parried with a feisty ad: "Unlimited cash avail-able for works of art."

It was ultimately the financial aspect of the art world which got Lloyd into trouble. In 1975, with three others, he was found guilty of "improvidence and waste" in the handling of the estate of Rothko, the Abstract Expressionist artwho committed suicide.

During a complex trial, initiated by Rothko's daughter, it was arned that the three executors of Rothko's estate had sold 798 paintings to Lloyd's Marlborough Galleries for prices far below their market value. In one instance, according to court evidence, Marlborough bought 100 paintings from the estate at a price of \$1.8 million, an average of \$18,000 a painting, at a time when works by the artist were selling for between \$40,000 and \$60,000.

The gallery, moreover, paid only \$200,000 down for those 100 paint-

ings with the remainder to be paid over 12 years with no interest. With the sale of one painting alone for \$180,000. Lloyd nearly realized his initial investment. The gallery was ultimately fined \$9,252,000. which has been paid to the estate, according to a source close to Lloyd, "He just considered it a business arrangement that went

sour," the source said. In 1977, however, two years after that judgment, Lloyd, a British subject, was indicted on two counts of tampering with a stock book in which his gallery recorded the history of each pointing and which was used as evidence during the earlier trial. A felony punishable by up to four years in prison, the charge was not considered an "extraditable offense" by the Manhattan district attorney's office. Lloyd, with his wife and two chil-

dren, continued to live abroad. On Jan. 11, Lloyd, a balding, white-haired man with a slight stoop and a Viennese accent, gave himself up in state Supreme Court here. He was accompanied by Younger, of the Washington firm of Williams and Connolly, and a New York attorney. A French attorney, the Lloyd family attorney in Paris, sat with Mrs. Lloyd, a blond woman in a full-length fur. Younger, said Lloyd had made the decision to come to the United States and face charges because of

his two children. He added: "He knows the charges are baseless but his situation is that he does have young children with his second wife and he did not want to leave his children with the idea that their father was afraid to face

an accusation." Monday, Younger said Lloyd is "of course delighted his passport is returned; he wants to see his children and he wants to take care of his business interests all over the

Arts Agenda

LYONS — A new production of Offen-bach's "Tales of Hoffmann" that opens Jan. 21 of the Lyon Opera will be the first in france to be based on the recent critical edition by Inite Occer. Alain Verso will sing the this part, with Catherine Malifeton as his four loves, Jose Van Dam singing the four viliains, and Colette Affict-Lugaz as Nick-towns and the Muss, Jean-Claude Casadesus will conduct and Louis Erio is the stage direc-tor, with sets by Roborto Mate and cestumes by Patrice Cauchetier. The work will get five performances this month and is scheduled to return to the reportory on April and May. * * *

MONTE CARLO — Richard Straues" "Artadase and Naccos" will be given for the first time at the Salle Garrier Jan. 26, opening the season of the Monte Carlo Opera. Margherita Wallmone is stage director for the work, with sets and costumes by Jean Blancon. Lavarence Foster will conduct a cantheoded by Johanne Meler, Barbare Carter, Hanna Schwarz, Hermann Wintder and Siegfried Vogal. Later performances are set for Jan. 28 and 31. MONTE CARLO - Richard Streems' "Ari-

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Algen, en-Fr. comm. (zir) \$	230.00	115.00	63.00	LuxenbourgLFr	5,400.00	2,790 00	1,500 00
Africa, others (air) \$	330.00	165 00	92.00	Malagasy (air) S	248.00	124.00	69.00
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Austria Sch.	2,700.00	1,350.00	736.00	Memor (207)	330.00	165.00	92.00
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Bulgaria (atr)	230.00	115 00	63.00	Netherlands FL	406.00	203 00	112.00
Canada (àir)S	330.06	165.00	92.00	Norway (sur) N.X.	r. B10.00	405.00	225 80
Cyprus (air)\$	230 00	115.00	63.00	Pakistan (air)	330.00	165 00	92.00
Czechoslovakia (air) \$	230.00	115.00	63.00	Poland (air)\$	230.00	115 00	63 00
Denmark (air) D.K.	r. 990,00	495.00	270.00	Polymena, French (air) S	348 00	124.80	69 50
Egypt (air) ,S	248.00	124.00	69.00	Portugal (air) Esc.	7,200 00	3,600.00	1,980.00
Ethiopia (air)	330.00	165.00	92.00	Romanıs (air)	230 00	115.00	63 00
Finland (nir) F.M.	810.00	405.00	225.00	Sandı Arabia (air)	248.00	124-00	69 00
PranceF.F.	730,00	360.00	198.00	South America (zir)	330.00	165 00	92,00
Germany	. 360.00	180.00	100.00	Spain (aur)Puns.	12,600.00	6,300 00	3,520 00
Green BritainESL	54.00	27.00	1500	Sweden (air)	810.00	405.00	225.00
Greece (air)Dr.	7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00	Switzerland S.Fr	320 00	160 00	90.00
Hungary (air) \$	230 00	115 00	63.00	Tunesia (air),\$	230.00	115 00	63 00
lran (air)\$	248.00	124.00	69.00	Turkey (air) \$	230.00	115 00	63 00
Iraq (air)	248.00	124.00	69.00	U.A.E. (aur) S	330.00	165.00	92.00
iodand (air)\$	230.00	115 00	63.00	U.S.S.R. (zir) \$	230 00	115.00	63.00
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Israel (air)S	248.00	124.00	69.00	Yugoslavia (air)\$	230.00	115,00	63 00
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Page 6 Tuesday, January 19, 1982

Security and Science

Simmering conflict between the intelligence and military branches of the U.S. government and parts of the scientific community became several degrees hotter at a session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Adm. Bobby R. Inman, deputy director of the CIA and former director of the National Security Agency, challenged scientists in a wide variety of disciplines to accept a system of voluntary regulation, including prepublication censorship, or be "washed away by the tidal wave" of pub-

The controversy has its origins in the obscure field of cryptology. In the past decade, rapid developments in computer technologies, including the development of microprocessors, have led to academic and commercial interest in a field that was once the sole province of governments. With such a large fraction of commercial and financial transactions being conducted through computers, there were new reasons to fear industrial espionage, large-scale embezzlement, the invasion of private medical records and so on. The need to develop secure computer codes, coupled with the newly available technologies, brought many people into the area of research that underlies the making and breaking of secret government codes and

Exactly how much of a security threat such research poses can be fully answered only by someone with access to the classified material. Experts in this type of research and in the history of cryptology dispute the degree of danger claimed by Adm. Inman and others in the government. But the country's ability to intercept other countries' communications and to keep its own messages secure is undeniably vital, and intelligence agencies are obviously precluded from presenting evidence to support their claims. The most prudent course may be, therefore, to accept the government's assertions that at least some public cryptology research would harm national security, while keeping an ear tuned to those

who warn of governmental excess. Adm. Inman, however, went further. He stated the government's desire to restrict research in a number of other fields, including computer hardware and software, other electronic gear and techniques, lasers, crop projections and manufacturing procedures. This sweeping but vague list would affect dozens of scientific and engineering disciplines. Justifying it, he said a "hemorrhage" of U.S. technology is heavily responsible for major improvements in Soviet military capa-

Just how widespread such anxiety is in this administration was evident from the brochure "Soviet Military Power," issued last fall by the Pentagon. It described the opportunities provided to the Soviet Union by Western scientific methods, including free communication, detailed publications, conferences and symposia and international exchanges. These, it was noted, provide information valuable to the Russians and therefore damaging to the United States. The trouble is, however, that such practices are also an important means by which U.S. scientific pre-eminence has been achieved. To place too many restrictions on our successful system because it helps a system crippled by comparable restrictions would be foolish.

The openness of U.S. society is a source of both weakness and strength, and always has been. We have not been terribly good at protecting technological secrets that can sometimes provide a major security edge for many years at very low cost. But the same openness has been responsible for producing those technological advances. The cost of an overly cumbersome system of secrecy restrictions in slowing U.S. scientific and technological progress could turn out to be far greater than the advantage denied to our enemies. Moreover, it may simply be impossible to impose; modern science is a thoroughly international

This is not to deny that there are valid security concerns that could and should be met. But they seem to us narrower than Adm. Inman and the Defense Department have suggested. If a more plausible case for severe restrictions exists, the government should make it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Keep Track of Prices

Prices in the United States have precisely doubled in the past eight years. We offer that observation merely as a point of reference and assistance in everyone's continuing struggle to keep track of things. If you were earning \$15,000 a year in early 1974, and are now earning \$30,000 a year, you have just stayed even with U.S. Inflation. You would be able to buy just as much now as you did then - but no more. Not everything has gone up at the same rate, of course. Gasoline is more expensive than it was then, relative to everything else, but clothes are a lot cheaper.

Prices have tripled in the last 17 years. Your \$30,000 would buy what \$10,000 did in 1965. That year, by coincidence, marks the beginning of the great wave of inflation that has been running ever since. It started that spring, with the first impact of accelerated spending on the war in Vietnam. Inflation has never again been as low as it was that

By the height of the war, the rate was around 6 percent a year. People considered that intolerable, but they generally believed it would pass when the war ended. Instead, in the early 1970s, a succession of strange events pushed it much higher. The United States devalued its dollar, sold its grain reserves to the Russians, and ran into an utterly unexpected oil crisis. The president of the period. Mr. Nixon, meanwhile turned to a recklessly inflationary strategy to win reelection, then fell into a great scandal and lost control of policy altogether. By the time he was forced out of office in 1974, the inflation rate was more than 12 percent.

Those experiences had been so peculiar, most people reasoned, that they would never be repeated; inflation would fade away as the country returned to stability. Then some of the events of the early 1970s did indeed repeat themselves - dollar trouble, grain shortages, above all another great oil crisis. In 1979, the inflation rate was more than 13

Now it has dropped again. But Americans have abandoned the previous view that inflation was merely a side effect of unique historical events through which the country was passing. They have come to think that it has a life of its own and is now so deeply rooted in the economy that it has become permanent. The rate is down to perhaps 8 percent, but much of that improvement is owed directly to a deep recession.

The recession will presently end; will the lull in inflation end at the same time? Having gone through a Vietnam peak, a Nixon peak and a Carter peak, each higher than the last, will it now begin to move upward again in the next economic recovery? Mr. Reagan will have to speak to that question in the next several weeks, in his budget and economic messages. Those annual messages are usually rather dry reading, but this year they are likely to have an unusually attentive audience. THE WASHINGTON POST.

If Iran Is Listening

So they aren't deaf, after all. One of Iran's mullahs — Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili — recently called a news conference to deny Western reports about the slaughter of adherents of the Baha'i religion. It was not true, he said, that eight Baha'i leaders were secretly executed on Dec. 27. And if "one or two Bahai's" have been killed recently, the murders "were not carried out by official

Yet there is testimony from Baha'is outside Iran - including names, dates, places that at least 111 members of the faith have been executed over the past two years. These wholesale killings are the revenge of meanminded zealots against a stigmatized religion that originated in Iran a century ago. The Baha'is apparently cannot be forgiven their devotion to peace and tolerance, their belief in opportunities for women and, not least, their prominence in the professions.

The first victim reported shot on Dec. 27 was said to be Jinus Mahmoud, a physicist who headed Iran's Meteorology Department. Her son, in Los Angeles, plausibly insists that his mother was killed because her scientific eminence "stuck in the throat of the current rulers of Iran."

Ayatollah Ardebili, the president of Iran's Supreme Court, could easily disprove the charges about a new wave of terror. Let him produce Mrs. Mahmoud and the other named victims. The impression spreads that in the new Iran, there is little tolerance and no mercy for either religious or political dissenters. It is an impression that the world is

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jan. 19: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Ambition of Wrights

PARIS — Captain Ferber, the foremost European champion of the Wright Brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, writes in "Ballooning and Aeronautics": Everything that the Wright brothers did between 1900 and 1903 is admirable. But in 1903 everything changes. Ambition takes possession of them; feeling that they have got hold of something extraordinary, they wish to be recompensed by a large sum of money. They write to governments of every country saying We propose you a flying machine that can make 50 kilometers in the air; we wish a million francs for this machine, which you can pay after the 50kilometer flight. But governments have no need of flying machines for the moment. And for having refused to show their machine to journalists, their success is nowhere registered."

1932: Aid for Unemployed

WASHINGTON - While the \$2 billion reconstruction finance corporation to aid business was being ironed out in conference today, the Senate manufactures committee took steps to provide the unemployed with what may be the first federal dole in the country's history by approving a \$375 million appropriation for direct federal aid to the jobless. The dole measure, proposed by two Republican senators, is being opposed vigorously by the administration, and even its passage by the Senate, if it gains the approval of the full manufactures committee, is not considered likely. President Hoover opposes any form of federal aid for the unemployed and feels that each community should care for its jobless. The present relief program is organized

Squatters in the Sinai: Begin's Greatest Test

By Seth M. Siegel

and lectures on the Middle East. He ing the enormous compensation contributed this article to The New they demanded from the govern-

NEW YORK — In coming months, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin will face the greatest test of his political career — one greater than the challenge posed by Anwar Sadar's visit to Jerusalem and by the agonizing days at Camp David when the peace treaty with Egypt was being drafted.

He is confronted by a challenge from the ranks of longtime supporters who broke with him over the treaty and who oppose the evacuation of the Israeli settlements in the Sinai by April 25, when the final strip of land is to be returned to Egypt. These dissi-dents, who openly threaten civil disobedience and violence, admit that their aim is to subvert the last withdrawal by provoking the gov-ernment into abrogating the Camp

David agreement, Organized as "The Movement to Stop Withdrawal From the Sinai," the protesters have seized abandoned homes in the northeastern corner of the peninsula and insist that they will not be removed with-out substantial bloodshed.

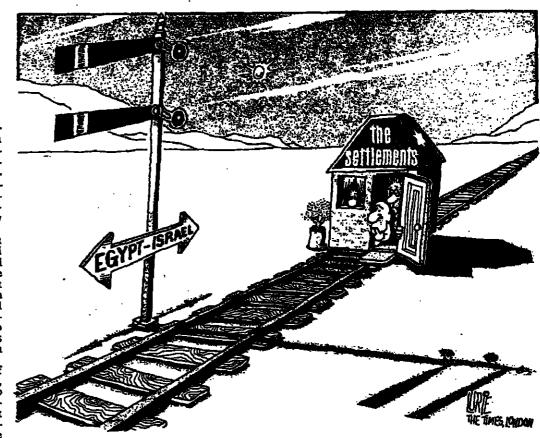
As the date for the final evacuation draws nearer, the number of protesters — who are almost all rightist in either politics or religion, or both - seems to grow constantly in size, and they grow in determination as well. Unlike Israelis who settled in the Sinai soon after it was conquered in the 1967 war and who reluctantly left their

Seth M. Siegel, a lawyer, writes homes in recept weeks after receivand lectures on the Middle East. He ing the enormous compensation ment, the hundreds of recently arrived squatters - and their thousands of supporters in Israel — claim that there can be no negotia-tion in their struggle to retain biblical lands and to save the country

Although it is all but certain that the ultranationalists will fail to keep the government — isolated internationally and under pressure from Washington to bring about Palestinian autonomy — from complying with the withdrawal agreement, these protesters none-theless share a great incentive to make the departure from Sinai as traumatic as possible for Begin and the nation.

These protesters know that if they divide Israeli society today, the country's leaders for years to come will hesitate to consider territorial compromise on the West Bank and Gaza if such compromise can be achieved only at the cost of extraordinary civil strife. The protesters know that by making the withdrawal painful, they will get a significant head start in the inevitable battle over the return of portions of these other ter-ritories. They believe they can lose the Sinai battle, yet win their war.

For Begin, the response to this challenge is not simply a matter of invoking the rule of law and calling out the troops. Although there remains widespread support for the treaty, there is at the same time Israelis about ultimate Egyptian and U.S. intentions, particularly



with the assassination of Sadat and with President Reagan's apparent

attraction to Saudi policy.

While it is easy for an outsider to dismiss these concerns as the inevitable nervousness before any leap into the unknown, the level of general uneasiness and the potengeneral uncasiness and the poten-tial for its exploitation by the Sinai protesters helps explain why Begin cannot simply rely on the army to

remove the squatters.

Many Israelis wonder whether the protesters might not be right in thinking that a few years from now peace with Egypt will be aban-

doned and that only a bitter memory of Arab cunning and U.S. pressure will remain. Thus, Begin cannot afford to allow any eviction of the protesters to glorify them as guardians of the nation's security. This would do lasting damage to Israel's willingness to take risks for

Begin's political stature and his pragmatism have grown since fate made him prime minister shortly before President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, for it was as prime minister that he helped set in motion

the third phase of the withdrawal. If he had simply remained the head of his party, doubtless be would be leading the protesters to-day. Certainly, he must feel pained by the opposition of those who for so long called him ha-Mifaked

("the commander").

Whether he will be able to thwart this threat to Israel's freedom of movement and return the last parcel of Sinai without severe domestic trauma and on schedule will be a further test of whether he will go down in history as a true

Tailoring Technology to the Needs of the Third World

The writer, president of the National Academy of Sciences, contributed this article to The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON — There are far-reaching implications to President Reagan's recent pledge to devote greater amounts of U.S. scientific and technical know-how to Third World problems, as well as his offer to send agricultural teams to Third World countries.

A story of East Africa illustrates the complexity of the problems in the Third World and the need for the kind of commitment the president suggested: Many hotels and restaurants traditionally fired their stoves with kerosene or electricity. But skyrocketing prices forced the owners to convert their stoves to charcoal, which they purchased from local vendors.

Soon, charcoal entrepreneurs were raiding wood supplies in the nearby countryside, forcing the local inhabitants to spend whole days searching for wood and leaving whole areas bare. Without cover, topsoil washed away and crops failed. Drinking water almost disappeared, too, and many became sick from drinking bad water.

There, in a nutshell, are the major problems of the developing world — energy, un-employment and underemployment, water for drinking and agriculture, food produc-tion, and public health.

Within the past 20 years, science and technology have made important contribu-tions to Third World development: highyielding rice strains, the eradication of smallpox and the application of satellite technology for the discovery and management of natural resources. But future successes are likely to be more difficult.

Food production, for example, doubled over the last 25 years, primarily through increased acreage. A further doubling is needed to meet requirements in the next 25 years, but expanding acreage at the same rate is not possible. The starving and undernourished can be fed only by intensifying

By Frank Press agricultural production, and science will play a key tole in achieving this.

The problem is even thornier: tighter economic conditions and our better understanding of the role of chemicals in the environment now make energy-expensive ferti-lizers and pesticides at best less economic and, at worst, impossible in tropical agriculture. At the same time, massive deforestation to provide crucial fuel wood is causing erosion and flooding, decreasing the mois-ture needed for food and feed crops and threatening the ecological basis for sus-tained agricultural production.

Technological solutions must be designed to fit the economic and social conditions of developing countries. East Africa's charcoal makers, for example, use an ancient but grossly inefficient method. A simple answer is to increase efficiency by using charcoal kilns. These exist, but are expensive and stationary while most charcoal makers are poor

Developing countries repeatedly express their desire to achieve some level of self-reliance in science and technology and to participate in defining their own development priorities. This is especially important, for in many areas Western science and technology are not paying sufficient attention to unique Third World problems.

President Reagan correctly identified the training of the Third World scientists as essential. It could have an impact out of all proportion to its costs. But the training must be keyed to the particular problems of the Third World, and employment must be created for those trained or they will be attract-

U.S. science and technology have long been the world hallmark. They are among the country's greatest strengths, ones that, properly mobilized and supported, could have an impact far beyond anything achieved so far. We in the scientific community are enthusiastic about the president's proposed partnership with developing coun-

'Nowhere to Move.

A Modest U.S. Strategy Proposal

The writer, who was Army chief of staff in the Eisenhower administration and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, contributed this article to The Washington

WASHINGTON — While the Reagan administration is focusing its principal attention on the economic program, it is leaving unattended many serious problems in the realm of military policy. I would like to advance a modest proposal for dealing with three in matters in the strategic field.

They are:

• How to pay the bill for regaining strategic parity with the Soviets while meeting the legitimate claims of the conventional forces and mollifying the critics of excessive military expenditures.

 How to negotiate a satisfactory ry arms reduction treaty with the Soviets in the present atmosphere of renewed East-West tensions. How to avoid a further arms race if the negotiations fail either to take place or to produce agree-

My solution is to abandon weapons parity with the Soviets as a national goal and substitute task readiness for it as the measure of the sufficiency of our forces. By so doing, we will reduce weapon re-quirements, eliminate any need for an arms race and strengthen our position for the occurrence or breakdown of a new round of strategic negotiations.

How to accomplish the foregoing? First, I must ask for at least tentative acceptance of the following assertions:
The justification for the existence of our armed forces is to pro-

vide the military means necessary

By Maxwell D. Taylor

whatever threats may arise from whatever source, but with primary regard to the Soviet Union.

The size, composition, weapons and readiness of the U.S. armed forces should be determined by the military tasks they are most likely to be asked to perform. Task readiness will decide how much is enough. enough.

The strategic forces, having the single capability of inflicting mas-sive destruction, should have the single task of deterring the Soviet Union from resorting to any form of strategic warfare. To maximize their deterrent effectiveness they must be able to survive a massive first strike and still be able to destroy sufficient enemy targets to eliminate the Soviet Union as a viable government, society and economy responsive to the national leaders who determine peace or

Such a target system should in-clude the communications and control network by which the Soviet leadership controls military op-erations; the conventional forces necessary for frontier defense and internal order; the principal industrial centers that must survive to sustain war and provide some hope for a postwar economic recovery; and such unfired ICBM silos as can be identified following a first strike. To the extent possible, these targets should be restricted to the region where the population is predominantly ethnic Russian in order to limit the damage in the non-Russian repub-

The number of weapons we shall need will be those required to destroy the specific targets within this system, of which few will be hardened silos calling for the accu-racy and short flight time of - strategic and conventional - to ICBMs. As a safety factor, we support national policy against should add extra weapons to com-

pensate for losses that may be suf-fered in a first strike and for uncertainties in weapon performance. The total weapons requirement should be substantially less than

the numbers available to us in our present arsenal.

So much for my proposal in out-line. Now for its justification and advantages.
To begin with, it would give the

military budget a solid basis by justifying the existence of the armed forces and their fund requirements in terms of essential tasks to support national policy. Since their size and composition would be determined by these tasks, Soviet numbers would have little relevance.

The proposed targeting policy should convince the Soviet leaders of the utter folly of a first strike. They would stand to lose their lives, their sources of power and the results of decades of labor to restore their country from the devastations of World War II. Whatever might remain would fall to hostile neighbors, revengeful satel-lites and the non-Russian elements

Russia-Japan Impasse Over Issue of Islands

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO - Japan is as deter-I mined as ever this year to keep up the pressure on Moscow to return the four islands north of Japan that the Soviet Union seized in the closing days of World War II, and the Russians appear equal-

ly determined not to give them up.

The question of the "Northern Territories," as the Japanese call them, has long been a barometer of the state of relations between the two countries. And while relations in the 20th century have never been cordial, they have been more than usually strained following Japan's criticism of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and other actions - most recently Japan's stance on Poland - underscoring Tokyo's firm alliance with

the West.
The islands are Shikotan, Kunashiri, Etorofu and the tiny Habomai group. The closest to Ja-pan are the Habomais, barely three miles (five kilometers) off Hokkaido.

The Japanese have a strong claim. In the Russo-Japanese treaty of 1875, the islands, even then inhabited by Japanese settlers, were not among the 18 of the Kuril Islands to which Russia had laid claim but agreed to cede to Japan in exchange for Japan's abandon-ing Sakhalin.

At Yalta, the Allies agreed to let Stalin have southern Sakhalin (handed over to Japan in 1905 after the Russo-Japanese War) and the Kurils in exchange for entering the war against Japan, which Mosccw did a week before Japan's sur-render, in violation of its 1941 neutrality pact with Tokyo. The prob-lem was, no listing was made of which islands constituted the Kurils. Nor did the San Francisco peace treaty, which Moscow did not sign, define the geographical limits of the Kurils over which Japan was made to renounce all

Moscow has consistently reject-ed subsequent explanations from Washington that the Kuril Islands referred to at Yaita and San Francisco did not include the Ha-bomais, Shikotan, Kunashiri or Etorofu. But in resuming diplo-matic relations with Japan in 1956,

Moscow did agree that negotiations for the conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries. including the territorial issue."

would continue. The Tokyo government has since kept up an unrelenting pub-lic campaign for the return of the Northern Territories. Japanese hopes were kept alive in 1973 by a joint communique between then-Premier Kakuei Tanaka and Leonid Brezhnev in which they agreed that concluding a peace treaty "by resolving the yet unresolved prob-lems since World War II" was de-

Since 1975, however, Moscow has changed its tune by insisting that Japanese claims over the islands are "baseless and unwarranted" and "instigated directly from

outside." Indeed, the Russians come close here to a sensitive point that the Japanese would prefer to forget about. During their 1956 negotia-tions with Moscow, they had actu-ally considered relinquishing claim to the Northern Territories in the interests of wrapping up a long-de-layed peace pact, but dropped fur-ther study of the matter after John Foster Dulles advised them that if Japan gave up claims to the is-lands, the United States might not return Okinawa.

After Japan and China concluded their peace and friendship trea-ty in 1978, the Soviet position hardened further.

The next tension-raiser was the discovery that the Soviets had been fortifying Kunashiri and Etorofu since the summer of 1978.

Administrative-level talks are to begin Wednesday in Moscow for the first time in almost three years, in the hope of preparing the way for talks between the Soviet and

Japanese foreign ministers.
But there remains an impasse. Moscow declares that relations cannot improve as long as Japan clings to its territorial claims, and Tokyo insists that relations cannot be normalized until the islands are returned. With both side adamant. there is little hope for progress in the stalled political dialogue between Tokyo and Moscow,

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Page 7 Tuesday, January 19, 1982 **

Jacques Mitterrand: Thriving in the State of Business

By Patricia Painton

New York Times Service

PARIS - President François Mitterrand of France is in the process of nationalizing some industries. His brother, Gen. Jacques Mitterrand, who looks like him and shares his precision of language, is in the business

of running a nationalized industry.

François Mitterrand believes that taking over nine of France's largest industrial groups will help solve

Jacques Mitterrand, a career air force man who now heads Aerospatiale, Europe's largest aerospace company, holds no brief for nationalization as such - he attributes a company's success to good management and not state support.

"I do not understand why a company's performance should be a function of its legal status," he said in an interview. He points out that, in a country frankly committed to central, state-commanded direction since Colbert and Louis XIV, the state has all the tools it needs to direct the economy.

Gen. Mitterrand was tapped in 1975 by his brother's rightist predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, to take the helm of Aerospatiale, participant in the ill-fated Concorde and the successful Airbus. His mission: to end the state-owned concern's string of

The turnaround was accomplished by classic business school methods of rigorous cost control, closure of ailing plants, modernizing equipment — and chopping the payroll. In management, "I found a collegial-type direction," said Gen. Mitterrand. Instead, he built a rigid hierarchy - "the company needed to

Now, François Mitterrand has appointed him to another six-year term, and it is not difficult to see why. Aerospatiale, product of a gradual nationalization, which began in the 1930s and colminated in the 1970 merger of Nord Aviation and Sud Aviation, lost

heavily between 1974 and 1978. In the last three years, Gen. Mitterrand has churned out profits. Company sales in 1980 were

In his second term, Gen. Mitterrand said, "The problem that really needs looking at is the restructuring of the French aerospace industry.

An industry with international dimensions could be created, he believes, from the interests of Aerospatiale; of Dassault, the plane maker, and of the Matra group in missiles. With the Socialists' nationalization program, Dassault and Matra will come under state control. "That could make it easier," said Gen. Mit-terrand. "But, so far, it doesn't figure in the the pro-

Jacques, 63, and François, 65, received their secondary schooling at a Catholic school in Angouleme in the Cognac region of southwest France. Then their paths diverged, with François studying law in Paris while Jacques went on to Saint Cyr, France's most

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)



Gen. Jacoues Mitterrand

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS NYSE Stocks Rebound From Initial Plunge

U.S. Trade Ban Hits AEG Turbine Contract

AP-Dow Jones

FRANKFURT — U.S. economic sanctions banning delivery of turbine parts to AEG-Kanis, the turbine-making subsidiary of AEG-Telefunken, will have a serious impact on the unit's business this year, an AEG spokesman said Monday.

He said General Electric of the United States, which licenses AEG-Kanis to build gas turbines, said it cannot deliver the turbine parts because of sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union by the Reagan

administration after the military takeover in Poland.

Construction of the turbines for the planned Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe "was to have guaranteed capacity utilization at Kanis for the next two years," the AEG spokesman said, He indicated that AEG was looking into possibilities of replacing the U.S.-made parts with parts made by a producer not bound by U.S. sanctions. But he indicated that technological problems were likely to make this difficult.

Canada Development Seeks Control of Savin From Agency Dispatches

VALHALLA, N.Y. — Savin said Monday that it was negotiating with Canada Development Corp. to sell it a majority stake in Savin for \$9 a

It also said Savin and a number of individuals granted Canada Development options that would give the Canadian company control of about 38 percent of Savin. That percentage, about 2.4 million common shares, would be valued at about \$21.2 million.

Savin also said Monday that a subsidiary will pay \$2.4 million in cash and a one-year note for \$2.8 to buy the assets of Savin Associates, a limited partnership recently organized to market word and data processing products under development by Savin.

Australian Well Tests Called Encouraging

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty, said Monday that the Tarwhine-I well in the Bass Strait has produced 2,600 barrels of oil and 2.90 million cubic feet of natural gas a day in tests.

The well was drilled jointly by Broken Hill and Esso Exploration & Production, with whom it operates the existing Bass Strait oilfields, between the Australian mainland and Tasmania, which supply about 65 percent of Australia's oil needs.

A Broken Hill spokesman said the result was encouraging but added further evaluation of the oil and gas bearing sections of the well will be needed before its commercial significance is known.

Ciba-Geigy Says Sales Improved in 1981

From Agency Disputches

BASEL — Ciba-Geigy's group profits and sales improved in 1981, with turnover up 14 percent to 13.62 billion Swiss francs (\$7.3 billion) from 1980, the Swiss chemical and pharmaceuticals company said Monday. Profit figures will be published next month.

Earnings increased as a result of real performance improvement combined with favorable fore growth in the first half of 1981 continued into the third quarter, but slowed slightly in the fourth with the economic downturn, the company

Pharmaceuticals and agricultural products, with increases of 18 and 27 percent, accounted for more than half of total sales.

Arab Group to Buy West German Bank

BAHRAIN - A bank owned by three Arab countries said Monday it

was taking over the Frankfurt-based Richard Daus Bank for an estimated \$18 million. The Arab Banking Corp., owned by the governments of Libya, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait and based in Bahrain, said it would acquire a majori-

ty shareholding in the Richard Dans Group, which owns the bank. ABC President Abdulla Saudi said he foresaw no problems in a takeover of a West German bank by Arabs. The takeover is ABC's first, but earlier this month it opened branches in New York and London. Mr. Saudi said it planned to take over banks or open branches in most important financial centers.

Australian, French Firms Get Singapore Deal

SINGAPORE - White Industries of Australia and GTM-Coignet of France have signed separate contracts with the state-owned Housing and Development Board here to build prefabricated apartments worth 1 billion Singapore dollars (\$481 million) during the next six years.

Under the contracts, the largest awarded by the board, the companies will build two factories to manufacture 15,000 prefabricated apartment units each. Michael Fam, chairman of the Singapore board, said Monday. The factories will be handed over to the board after the completion

NEW YORK — A strong per-formance by blue chip issues, particularly IBM, pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange market to a higher close Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped almost seven points in the first hour of trading but rallied to close up 7.52 points at

Advances edged declines, 760 to 700, as volume expanded to 44.92 million shares from 43.31 million Friday,

There is widespread speculation the sharp rise in the U.S. money supply will lead the Federal Reserve to tighten monetary policy, which would push interest rates

The strong early selloff was sparked by the Fed's report late Friday of a \$9.8-billion surge in the M-1 money supply.

Some analysts said the surge was

a seasonal blip. The noted the sup-ply surged \$9.2 billion in the same eek a year ago. Analysts also noted the market

dropped almost 19 points last in anticipation of a steep climb in M-1, and they said much of the selling may have already been exhausted.

"The market bounced back this afternoon because of the relatively light selling pressure this morning, which surprised a lot of people,"

FRANKFURT — European

central banks intervened heavily

on foreign exchange markets Mon-day to check the dollar, which was

boosted by the prospects of higher

Investor fears of a renewed

surge in U.S. interest rates also pushed the price of gold below

\$370 an ounce Monday morning in

condon and Zurich, where it

opened at \$366.5, \$13 below Friday's close. But gold recovered later to \$373.50 in London and

In New York, the dollar was surprisingly weak in trading, with dealers blaming profit-taking, which was initially stimulated by

the central bank intervention in

To protect the Deutsche mark,

the Bundesbank sold \$102.3 mil-

lion at the Frankfurt midday cur-

rency market fix after selling heav-

ilv in the open market throughout

wants to stop the mark falling be-low 2.30 DM to the dollar because

it becomes harder to cut interest rates and stimulate the economy at

that level. The Bundesbank is un-

der pressure to cut domestic inter-

est rates and reflate the West Ger-

The Swiss central bank also made smaller interventions to check the dollar's rise, they said, and the Bank of France sold

They said the Bundesbank

the morning, dealers said.

around \$373.50 in Zurich.

U.S. interest rates, dealers said.

Central Bank Intervention

Holds Down Rise in Dollar

Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton

In Washington, Roger C. Altman, a former assistant Treasury secretary, said interest rates will be extremely high during the second half of 1982 due to the prospects of a huge fiscal 1982 deficit, record corporate credit demands, the Fed maintaining a restrictive monetary policy and doubts that inflation will remain under 8 percent.

The good showing by IBM, the most popular institutional holding, also buoyed the market, analysts IBM was the volume leader with

about 1.15 million shares traded and rose two to 61%. It announced Friday that backlogs at the end of 1981 exceeded year ago levels.

474. Prime two to 23½ and Honeywell three to 66½. Honeywell said it is negotiating to reduce its stake in Honeywell-Bull of France, which accounted for much of the parent company's lower earnings.

Phillips Petroleum, often a subject of takeover rumors, was the

IBM's strength spilled over to

second most active issue and gained 1% to 39%.
Citicorp rose 1% to 25%. It ex-

pects a gain of \$15 million to \$20 million from the sale of two Hong Kong subsidiaries. Chase Manhattan Corp. closed higher in active trading after re-

other computer makers. Data General rose 2¼ to 53¼, Digital Equipfourth-quarter income before secu-rities transactions and a 22 percent rise for the full year.

Chase attributed the final quarment 1½ to 82%. Datapoint one to ter surge was largely due to a wider

net interest spread - the difference between what it paid for funds and what it charged for loans — which rose to 3.57 percent from 2.77 percent in the final quar-ter of 1980 and from 3.37 percent in the third quarter.

Meanwhile, Standard & Poor re-ported that 51 of the 97 industry groups included its 500-stock index suffered declines in stock price performance last year.

It said fertilizer, homebuilding aerospace industries were

U.S. Factory-Use Rate Hits 6½-Year Low

WASHINGTON — The recession drove U.S. factory use down to 72.9 percent of capacity in December, below the rate of the 1980 recession and the worst since July, 1975, the Federal Reserve Board said Monday.

The auto industry was down to its lowest operating rate since a General Motors strike in 1970, "below 50 percent" of capacity,

around \$30 million and 100 mil-

lion DM to support the franc.

The dealers noted that the mark

has been moving up against the

French currency recently because

France's inflation rate of 14 per-

cent is about twice as high as West

The double opened much man

against other major currencies on European exchange markets fol-lowing the Federal Reserve report Friday that the U.S. money supply

jumped \$9.8 billion, but the central bank selling later pushed it

back to around Friday's closing

rates were easier if anything, de-

spite the sharp rise in the U.S.

U.K. Industrial Output

From Agency Disp

LONDON — British industrial production fell 1.5 percent in No-

vember, reversing a revised two-percent rise in October, the Cen-

Production by manufacturing industries also fell 1.5 percent, af-

ter rising 1.1 percent in October. The seasonally adjusted industrial

output index, base 1975, fell to a provisional 100.8 in November,

down 0.1 point from November,

tral Statistical Office reported

Drops in November

As well, Eurodollar interest

Germany's.

money supply.

The overall decline of 1.9 per- it was now operating at less than centage points in December fol-lowed drops of 1.8 points in November and 1.7 points in October. The Fed's measure of capacity util-ization has been sliding since Aug-

the Fed's announcement Friday that industrial production at the nation's factories and mines fell 2.1 percent in December. The drop in the operating rate

for producers of industrial materials was especially striking, a 2.6-percentage-point fall to 72.7 percent for the month.

Fourth Time In various categories, the Fed

said, "operating rates declined quite sharply for producers of rubber and plastics, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, electrical machinery and chemicals."

Three The Fed did not provide a

half. A Fed analyst said the previ-ous low was a 45.4 percent operating rate in 1970, during a General Motors strike. In the last three decades the

auto industry has dropped to a similarly low rate only three times, the Fed said: 1970, 1958 when the operating rate was 48.3 percent of capacity and July, 1952, during another industry strike, when capacity utilization dropped to 45.8 per-The cutbacks in factory use were

widespread, even extending to the energy industries. The utilization rate for energy materials produc-tion dropped to 81.5 percent in December from 82.1 percent in November, the Fed said.

The operating rate for producers of durable goods dropped 3 percentage points to 69 percent, reflecting sharp declines in the rates for aluminum production and parts, and smaller cutbacks in percentage figure for the auto in-dustry capacity use beyond saying rates for raw steel production.

Japanese Finance Ministry offi-

billion in 1980.

In a round of meetings in Washington Monday that included a courtesy call on President Reagan, courtesy call on President Reagan, and a long discussion with U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock, Mr. Abe got a single message from U.S. officials: Unless the trade surplus begins to shrink instead of swelling, the Reagan administration will be unable to resist the demand for protectionist

In the meeting at the State De-

Mr. Abe repeated what he had

Haig Warns Japan As Surplus Swells

WASHINGTON - Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. delivered a strong warning Monday to Japan's new Minister of Trade, Shintaro Abe, that time is growing short for his country to take positive steps to reduce Japan's hefty

Japanese officials Monday announced that the surplus for 1981 had soared to a record \$13.4 billion, almost double the 1980 surplus of \$6.96 billion, despite the imposition of quotas on the shipment to the United States of Japanese cars. Both U.S. and Japanese experts expect that the trade surplus for 1982 will be larger.

Japan's trade surplus with the EEC also showed a substantial gain in 1981: \$10.3 billion, against \$8.8 billion in 1980.

cials said Japan's exports to the United States of automobiles, tape recorders and other goods re-mained brisk, while Japan's sluggish economy did not allow for any sharp increase in imports.

Overall, Japan's trade balance in 1981 showed a surplus of \$8.89 billion, up from a deficit of \$10.72

sist the demand for protectionist

partment, Mr. Haig told Mr. Abe that there is only a limited period of time in which Japan can take credible actions to reduce their trade surplus with the United States. Specificically, he called on Mr. Abe to make good on the many Japanese promises to reduce their non-tariff barriers, which U.S. and other non-Japanese manufacturers say are thinly disguised means of keeping Japanese mar-

told a meeting in Miami last weekend: Japan is taking a close look at the non-tariff barriers, and would take "drastic" steps to reduce their effect before the end of this month. Assistant Secretary of State Robert D. Hormats, who sat in on the Haig-Abe session, said that Mr. Haig had emphasized to Mr. Abe that the protectionist pressures "are intensifying", and that Japan must come to realize

that trade in reality must be a two-

way street.

A U.S. Embassy official in To-kyo, hearing of the 1981 trade sur-plus, said: "I can't say we're surprised by the figure. It always seems to be creeping up, whichever

way you count."

A source in the EEC's Tokyo office said: "It can't go on like this. It's got to stop somewhere." Among the EEC nations, Japan posted trade surpluses of \$3.55 bil-

lion with West Germany, \$2.07 bil-lion with Britain, \$1.05 billion with France and \$57.3 million with Ita-

Meanwhile, the Japanese Economic Planning Agency said Mon-day that Japan will overtake the United States in per-capita gross national product before the year

The agency said that the total value of goods and services produced per person in Japan would increase 140.6 percent to the equivalent of \$21,510 by the end of the century from \$8,940 in 1980.

The prediction assumed Japan could sustain an economic growth rate of 5 percent a year after infla-tion, while growth in the United States and the EEC was estimated at a 3 percent rate.

The agency calculated that U.S. per-capita GNP would be \$17,600 in the year 2000, up 68.9 percent from \$10,420 in 1980. For the EEC as a whole, the figure was projected at \$13,520, up 68.2 percent from \$8,400 in 1980.

Swiss Trade Deficit Cut

Reaers
BERN — Switzerland's trade deficit narrowed to 240.4 million Swiss francs (\$130 million) in December from a revised deficit of 256 million francs in November, the federal Customs Office said Monday. Switzerland's trade deficit in December, 1980, was 755.3 million francs.

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January 1982

Hongkong Bank: Back to the Planning Board

By James Sterngold

AP-Dow-Jones

HONG KONG — With the rejection of its bid to takeover the Royal Bank of Scotland group. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. suffered a second serious de-lay in its international expansion plans and officials indicated that a long process of strategic reassessment will be needed before anoth-

er major move is made.
Hongkong Bank officials
seemed confident until the end that somehow the bid for Royal Bank would be accepted by British authorities. Having been thwarted, executive director Roy V. Munden admitted that while expansion would continue, there were no immediate plans for growth into Eu-

We really do need some time to sit and think again of another course," Mr. Munden said Satur-

"Way back, we had looked at a lot of opportunities around the world," Mr. Munden said of Hongkong Bank's planning, but "a lot has changed since then and we need time."

Time-Consuming Bids Hongkong Bank's plans were set off course because of the unexpected length of time consumed by the failed bid for the Royal Bank group and the earlier, successful, offer for control of Marine Mid-land Bank of the United States. Back in the 1970s, when the bank charted its course and started to shed a carefully cultivated image as an extremely conservative bank, its first priority was to make

an acquisition in North America, Mr. Munden said. The bid for Marine Midland Bank, however, created a heated controversy in the United States and it took 2½ years for the acquistion to be carried

Then, last March, the original friendly bid for Royal Bank group by Standard Chartered Bank forced Hongkong Bank's hand. John Boyer, then Hongkong Bank's deputy chairman, said at the time that Royal Bank group had been eyed for a long time and topped a list of takeover candi-

dates Hongkong Bank had drawn But the offers languished within the U.K. Monopolies and Mergers Commission since May before it was announced Friday that both

bids had been rejected. Short Term Appears Rosey The setback has forced securities analysts to reconsider their longerrange earnings projections for

Honngkong Bank. However, several said that the short-term outlook is little changed with the steady growth of recent years — the bank's profits have grown at a 24-percent compound annual rate since 1969 - probably continuing for at least two years. Also, the bank's subsidiaries have been performing very well,

including its merchant bank unit,

Wardley Ltd. Marine Midland

Bank reported last week that it carned \$87.3 million in 1981, nearly a 50-percent increase from the vear earlier. Vickers, Da Costa & Co. (HK) Ltd., in a report on the bank released last week, forecast earnings of 1.85 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$313 million) at current rates) in 1981, a 30-percent increase from 1980, 25-percent growth in 1982 followed by a 23-percent increase

Watching Europe

Philip Tose, Hongkong Bank's managing director, said those fig-ures probably will not need to be amended, but he admitted that some uncertainty has crept into the longer range outlook. He said also that he does not foresee Hongkong Bank making another bid for at least six months, at the

The U.K. commission's report appeared to foreclose the possibility of Hongkong Bank making an offer for any other major British institution. Hence, analysts are closely watching continental Eu-rope for the next move. In the interview, Mr. Munden

only mentioned West Germany and Switzerland as being among the countries where the bank may seek a footing, but he clearly indicated that a takeover was the best means of establishing a European

"We need to acquire an asset base" to form the foundation of a successful banking operation

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 18, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

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London (b)	1.8743	_	4,328		2,316.63	4,7390	76.70	146.35	14,1273
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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INFRASTRUCTURE---U.S.A. 2 out of 5 bridges in the U.S. are deficient — in need of replacement or rebuilding. That's 200,000 inadequate bridges at an estimated cost of \$41 billion. One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830

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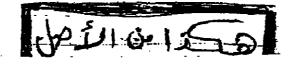
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Biggest Byte Powers Winchester Disk Drive

By Michael S. Malone

New York Times Service SAN JOSE, Calif. - While the rest of the electronics industry is bracing to weather the recession, one young business has made an extraordinary debut, one that its partisans compare to the first months of the calculator and digital watch booms of the early 1970s. Like lots of new technology, the product involved does not sound like much. It is called a micro Winchester drive, or rigid mi-cro disk drive. A micro Winchester is a memory storage device for personal computers that use a 514-inch metal memory disk. It is both a challenger and a companion to the socalled "floopy" disk drive, itself only 10 years old and the memory device now used most often in personal computers.

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Just since last January, almost 30 compa-nies have announced their entries into the Winchester drive market, according to John Trifari, West Coast editor of Mini-Micro Systems, a computer trade magazine. And during one particularly busy week last November, at least six companies opened their doors for business.

Vast Capacity

From a standing start in 1980, the market for the micro Winchester drive jumped to almost \$81 million last year, according to Roman Associates International, a research firm in Hayward, Calif. Analysts expect shipments to reach between \$1 billion and \$2 billion by 1985 and eventually account for well over one-third of the entire rigid disk memory market, which last year totaled \$3.68 billion.

The micro Winchester drive's primary attraction is its vast storage capacity on its 51/4inch surface, not coincidentally the size of most floppy disks. It is capable of storing up to 10 million bytes, or characters, of memory — the equivalent of three large novels — compared with 143,000 to 250,000 bytes of

memory for a one-sided floppy disk. And the added storage of the micro Winchester transforms a personal computer from the hobbyist level into a computer with the ca-pacity to run a small business.

A major obstacle that still confronts the micro Winchester drive is its price. While a floopy disk drive for a personal computer costs about \$700 at retail, currently a rigid micro disk drive costs between \$3,000 and

And in addition to the high costs, manufacturers of the micro rigid disk business are currently experiencing their first real marketing test. After a flurry of orders and shipments in the first nine months of last year, business has suddenly tapered off, as computer makers study the different models on the market and begin designing their choices into their machines. This process is expected to take another six months, long enough to strain the financing of all of the micro rigid

Already the micro rigid disk market has begun to sort itself out between the early leaders - those that have landed contracts with the big computer makers - and the others that may have to divide up the sec-ondary market of an estimated 300 small, specialty-product computer companies.

The Leaders

According to Andy Roman, of Roman Associates, the leading makers are:

 Seagate Technology Corp. of Scotts Valley, Calif. Founded in 1979. Seagate is the first and largest company in the business and had profits of \$1.7 million in 1980 on sales of \$9.8 million. It already has a contract with Apple Corp., currently the largest micro rigid disk purchaser and the only per-sonal computer maker to announce a rigid disk option for its Apple III, at a cost of \$2.500 Secreta also lives its rigid price. disk technology to Texas Instruments, and is

rumored to be close to signing a similar deal with Digital Equipment Corp.

Tandon Corp. of Chatsworth, Calif. Formed in 1975, and with sales of \$54.2 million last year, Tandon won micro Winchester contracts with Tandy/Radio Shack, the largest personal computer maker, and Commodore International, also a large maker of personal computers. Tandon is also a major force in floppy disks.

 Shugart Associates of Santa Clara, Calif. Founded in 1973 by Alan Shugart, Shugart Associates was sold to Xerox Corp. Mr. Shugart subsequently started Scagate. A leading disk maker, Shugart Associates was slow to get started in the micro Winchester drive market, but its pre-eminence in the floppy disk business as well as its expected position as sole supplier to Xerox's "office of the future," make it a major contender.

Behind the top three, several other companies are already producing micro Winchester drives. They include: BASF, the giant West German chemical company: International Memories Inc. of Cupertino, Calif.; Irwin In-ternational of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Olivetti, the Italian company, and Rotating Memory Systems Inc. of Sunnyvale, Calif.

And Silicon Valley never overlooks the Japanese. In the most intriguing development of all, Sony Corp. has announced it is working on a 3½-inch rigid disk.

Who will finally emerge pre-eminent in the micro Winchester market is still hard to predict. Not all of the leading personal computer, makers have announced their choices

The unsigned customers include Data General Corp., Wang Corp., Atari Inc., and the biggest of all, International Business Ma-

Many industry analysts appear so bullish about the micro Winchester market that they predict it can keep absorbing new competi-tors without strain. "I don't think that ther

Romania Details Finances for Western Banks

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Romanian govern-ment officials invited Western banks for two days of talks last week in an effort to correct Western ideas about Romania's rising

debt and declining economy, a
Western banker said Monday.
He said the meeting in Bucharest Jan. 12 and 13 was attended by representatives of the Interna-

Norway Forecast Of Oil Income Cut

United Press Internations

OSLO -- Norwegian government officials Monday lowered esti-mates of state income from North Sea oil fields in 1985 by one-third because of the decline in world oil

Government officials said the income would drop by \$3.4 billion from earlier estimates. The total state income from oil and gas in 1985 now is set at \$6.8 billion. Oil income currently covers one quarter of the 1982 government budget.

The government takes an 85 percent profit tax from the oil compa-nies, and while the reduction is not expected to affect oil activity, the

state will be the hardest hit.

When the original estimates were made in the spring of 1981, Norwegian oil was selling at \$40 a barrel and the Department of Oil and Energy anticipated increased prices in real terms over the com-ing years. Since then the demand for oil has fallen, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has reduced its crude prices and Norway's Ekofisk oil has been reduced from \$40 to \$37.50 a barrel.

tional Monetary Fund and of major West European and U.S. banks, who were invited according "principles not discernible to

Romania's debt to foreign lend-ing institutions is reported to be the second largest in the Soviet bloc after that of Poland. The nation is also troubled by shortages of food and other basic consumer

Officially reported arrests for hoarding profiteering and other economic offenses have given rise to speculation that the Romanians are suffering from financial ills similar to those of the Poles.

Romanian and Western experts pointed out differencess in the two countries, however, notably a lack of organized opposition similar to Poland's Solidarity trade union.

"The Romanians gave an account of their economic situation, apparently in an effort to make a confidence-building gesture," the banker said, requesting anonymity.

He said, "The Romanians want to depict the situation as they see it, and they put their total foreign debt at \$10 billion, a figure the IMF seems to accept." According to reliable Western estimates, however, Romania's foreign debts

Catholic Congress in Kenya The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has picked Nairobi as the location for the 43rd Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church, the Vatican said Monday.

even reach \$16 billion this year. The banking official said the Romanians did not make any res-

cheduling requests during the ses-A member of the IMF, Romania received an unspecified credit in the second part of 1981,"but negotiations on a second credit install-

The banker said it appeared that the Romanians were seeking to re-open the talks with the International Monetary Fund.

ment were stalled," the official

"What they really wanted was to de-dramatize the situation," the official said. "They told us their financial and economic situation in the short term is not good but medium- and long-term prospects are



*A*udemars Piguet

The International Herald Tribune invites you to

MEET THE NEW— FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

- February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris

The election of François Mitterrand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy. With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris.

The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development; Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; Jean Auroux, Minister of Labour; André Chandernagor, Minister delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and Laurent Fabius, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; Christian Goux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and Thierry de Montbrial, Director of the French Institute of Foreign Relations.

Additional insights on various aspects of doing business in France will be provided by André Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, by a panel of international bankers and by a panel of industrialists. The former will include Hervé de Carmoy, General Manager of the Midland Bank Ltd.; Jean Deflassieux, Director of International Affairs, Crédit Lyonnais, and Edouard Velten, Advisor Deflassieux, Director of Executive Directors, Bayerische Vereinsbank, The industrialists' panel, to be obvived by David McCovern President of the Vereinsbank. The industrialists' panel, to be chaired by David McGovern, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, will include: Rudolph Boniface. Chairman of Ford

France; Jean Gandois, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc; Jean-Luc Lagardère, Chairman of Matra; Bernard Lathière, President of Airbus Industries, and Yves Ragougueau, President of Sony France. Each presentation will be followed by a question and answer period, and simultaneous French-English translation will be provided at all times.

> To register for this exceptional international conference, please complete and return the registration form below today.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris.

Surname First Name Position <u>Company</u> Address City/Country Telex Telephone

Participation fee: F.F. 5,500 per person (plus 17.6% VAT for registrations from France) or equivalent. Conference documentation will include a copy of the 1982 edition of the French Company Handbook, the only English language guide to

French companies. □ Check enclosed

□ Please invoice Fees are payable in advance of the conference.

Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 22. After that date a cancellation fee of F.F. 1,000 will be incurred. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

HOTEL REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: The Intercontinental Hotel International Herald Tribune Conference 3 Rue de Castiglione 75040 Paris Cedex 01. Telephone: 260.37.80. Telex: 220114.

A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates on a first-come, first-served basis. Reservations must be received by January 25 on this coupon. ☐ Single (F.F. 670 per night, tax and service included) ☐ Double (F.F. 810 per night, tax and service included)

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Position City/Country Telephone Date of arrival: Approximate hour: . Date of departure: _ Enclosed please find a check for F.F. the equivalent for the first night's stay.

\$2,500. Seagate also licenses its micro rigid

restigious military academy. "They weren't military people," commented an associate of ques, "but it was a way of serv-

ing the state." Aerospatiale conceived the Airbus project, the biggest single civilian aviation manufacturing venture ever undertaken in Western Europe. Designed and built in cooperation with West German, Dutch and Spanish companies, the Airbus, a smaller, medium-range aircraft, hit the market just as airline companies began looking for fuel saving planes. Since 1974,

company says is its break even point. (The British, who had dropped out, rejoined in 1979 as

orders picked up.) cently the phase-out of its hugely unprofitable civilian carrier Tristar, Airbus was one of a select group of survivors in a field that

Reasons for Success

"We're successful," Gen. Mit-

When Lockheed announced realso includes Boeing and McDonneli Douglas.

terand said, obviously relishing the

some 343 have been sold to 42 air-lines, just short of the 350 that the on the technological front. In price terms we're comparable, and we've finally learned to be as good as others in after-sales service.

Frère Jacques: The Business Side of the Mitterrands

The reference to after-sale service is just one of many concerning the overpowering shadow of the United States in this industry. Unlike its U.S. competitors,

Aerospatiale never had a home market big enough to support the cost of developing aircraft, "We are condemned to export," said Gen. Mitterrand, and under his direction, exports have grown to almost half of the company's sales from one-third in 1975.

In North America itself, Aerospatiale Helicopter has carved itself important market segment. And in cooperation with Ford, with which

Per Share.....

Year Revenue.. Profits....

4th Quar.

Profits Per Share...

Year evenue.

4th Quar. Oper. Net....

Chase

a satellite communications system for the Arab states.

"Cooperation has permitted us to gain international credibility in the space sector and has given Ford access to markets that would otherwise have been closed," said Gen. Mitterrand.

One area of cooperation was re-cently aborted. The Reagan administration plans to cancel a \$1.1billion order for the Roland, low altitude ground-to-air missiles developed by Euromissile, a Franco-German partnership which would have worked with Boeing on the project. "It's unfortunate that the program has been treated so light-ly by the Americans," said Gen.

Mitterrand. Of Europe, he said: "Here, too, we are condemned to cooperate it is working on Intelsat V, it has because our home markets are too just landed a contract for Arabsat, small." But he has no feeling of all-

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1989 1,440, 130,2 5,79 1980 4,920, 276,3 12,36

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one-nation-through-business. "Europeans get together only when their interests converge," he said. "Don't be misled by the mythology. Airbus is not Europe. It is simply a plane that sells well."

For his own country, Gen. Mitterrand is not so much concerned that his principal shareholder is the state, but that the state continue to act like a shareholder, leaving management to managers.

He does not take naturally to group efforts, despite the pressure for cooperative ventures necessary in a country with a small home market, "The best cooperation is when one is alone," he said. "Second best is when one has 51 per-

cent of a joint venture." He rejects the suggestion that special treatment from the state helps in such company matters as near-quadrupling of capital in his tenure. "We were not subsi-dized," he insisted. "The state played the normal role of a shareholder who wants profitability and thus participates in the rebuilding of the capital funds of the compa



WEAKER WORLD COMMODITY MARKETS CONTRIBUTE TO A **FALL IN CSR's HALF YEARLY PROFIT**

Summary of CSR Limited's interim report for the half year ended 30 September 1981 and recent developments.

PROFIT AND REVENUE

CSR's consolidated net profit before extraordinary items for the half year ended 30 September 1981 was \$US48.5 million - 30% below the corresponding period last year. Gross revenue was \$US1574.7 million - a fall

OPERATIONS

Lower world raw sugar prices significantly reduced group profit. Other activities reporting lower profits included pastoral properties, distilleries, industrial chemicals, the Gove bauxite and alumina project and

the Mt Gunson copper mine. Higher profits were achieved by the coal activities and larger dividends were received from the Indonesian tin mining interest. Better results were reported also by

most of the building material product groups. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

CSR has recently completed a \$US591 million merger agreement with Delhi International Oil Corporation (Delhi) of Dallas, Texas. Delhi has substantial interests in gas and oil resources in the Cooper Basin and elsewhere in north-eastern South Australia and south-western Queensland. Gas from the Cooper Basin is already supplied by pipeline to Sydney and Adelaide. Plans are well advanced for the construction of a liquids pipeline from the field to the South Australian coast.

Within a few years, Delhi will contribute a significant proportion of the CSR group's revenues and profit. It will enhance CSRs diversification of markets and products and reduce the group's dependence upon

The merger with Delhi requires change to the divisional structure of the company. Accordingly, with effect from 1 April 1982, a Coal Division and a separate Oil and Gas Division will replace the present Energy Division.

During the half year, the sale was completed of the Australian Construction division of the Thiess group. Concrete and quarrying activities have been rationalised by separation of CSR and BMI Limited's interests in Ready Mixed Concrete Limited and by CSR's acquisition of all shares outstanding in Farley

& Lewers Ltd.

FINANCE Issued capital was \$US295,7 million at

30 September 1981. A 1-for-5 rights issue announced in November will raise \$US155.2 million from approximately 54 million

new shares. Facilities of \$US100 million each were negotiated with six overseas banks to finance the \$US591 million Delhi will be re-financed on a limited recourse project

finance basis by early 1982. Exchange rate \$A = \$US1.1414



COMPANY REPORTS Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

260.32 6.58 254.62 Per Share..... Matsushita Electric Industrial 1980 2,015.3 73,150. 1981 2,346.3 83,610. Diamond Shamrock Profits Per Share 59.7 0.96 United States Year Revenue... Profits.... 1981 3,390. 121.3 1,94 1981 1,230. 79.2 2,06 1981 4,940. 272.2 7,02 Profils.....

1989 1,100 64.9 1.89 First City Bancorp of To 1987 34,79 1,12 32,06 1,03 1981 133,13 4,35 128,96 4,22 1988 3,950. 222.9 7.55 Per Share...... Year 1980 961.2 55.32 0.95 r. Net. Per Share......

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The undersigned announces that as from 26th January 1982 at Kas-Association N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam div.ep.no. 31 of the CDR's Xeron div.ep.no. 31 of the CDR's Acrox.
Corporation, each repr. 1 share, will be payable with Dfls. 1,58 net (div.per record-date 12.4.1981; gross \$.75 p. sh.)
after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$.
1125 = Dfls. .28 per CDR.
Div.eps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$.1125 = Dfls. .28) with Dfls. 1,30 net.

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COMPANY N.Y. erdam, 12th January 1982. TOSHIBA CORPORATION (CDR's)

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under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dils. 12.27 net, in accordance with the Japanese AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY

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Amsterdam, 12th January 1982.

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Western Desert Operating Petroleum Company "WEPCO" on behalf of EGPC invites Tenderers to submit their quotations to supply the following submarine pipeline according to 5LX 52 API SPECS. and relative fittings for the second phase of Abu Qir

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Tender documents can be withdrawn from WEPCO Office - Alexandria on January 10, 1982 against

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Technical Services Manager

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4 km. Length.

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costs in the steel industry are 60 percent highe than the U.S. manufacturing average and said the "unreasonable difference" must b brought in line to save jobs.

"It's either get competitive, or lose more an more steel jobs," Harry Holiday told 1.85 members of the Institute of Scrap Iron an Steel, gathered here for their annual conver

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — The chief executiv officer of Armoo Steel said Monday that labe?

Soles figures are unofficial d—New yearly low, u—New Yearly low, u—New Yearly light. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foresolatible are ganual discurrantants based on the last quarterly of semi-arrund des

a—Also extro or extros, b—Annuci rate plus stack divident a—Liquidaring dividend, e—Declared or sold in preceding i months, l—Declared or sold effer slock dividend or solft-up. I-Poid this year, dividend antitied, deterred or no action token last dividend meeting, k—Declared or sold this year, on occu-mulative issue with dividends in arrears, n-New issue, r—Di clored or poid in preceding 12 mantits, plus stock dividend.

Steel Leader

Decries High

Labor Costs

tion.

Mr. Holiday said it took 20 years to get the U.S. steel industry into the unfavorable laborated it is currently in, and efforts to turn around will not bring overnight results.

"Our union friends know that this is happening," he said of the attempts to end the inscription.

inequity.

Mr. Holiday sounded a generally optimist Mr. Holiday sounded a generally optimist note for the industry's next two decades.

"I can't stand here this morning and tell your stand here this morning and tell your searly this year," he said, adding that while long-term growth is assured, there will be requick surge in demand for steel mill products "I really believe our fortunes are about turn," the Middletown, Ohio, executive said citing new government cooperation with the industry.

"We're no longer caddled with a government."

"We're no longer saddled with a governme that wants to distribute the wealth of the a tion," he said of the Reagan administratic "We've got a leadership that wants to cres

Floating Rate Notes

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January 19, 1982

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18

After allocation of the year's net profit, capital and reserves now amount to 198 million US \$.

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Profit for the Financial Year



14

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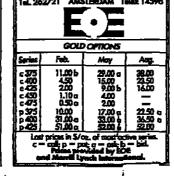
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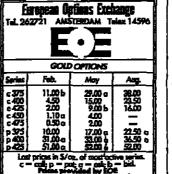
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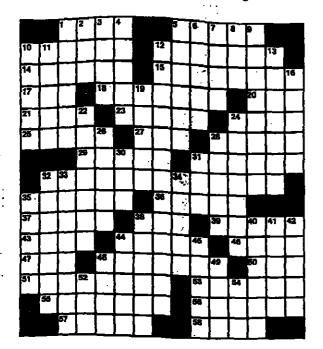
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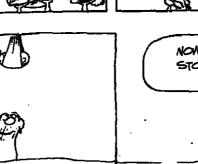
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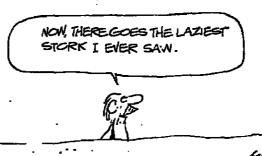
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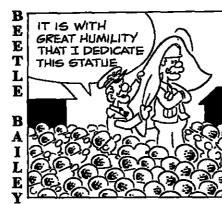


























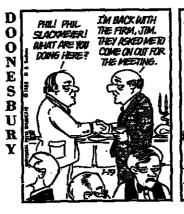








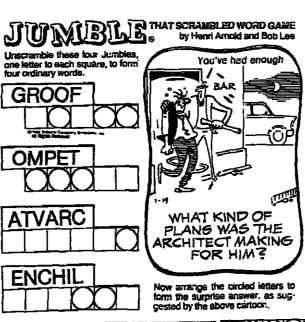












Answer here: (Answers tomorrow) Yesterday's Jumbles LILAC PAUSE JESTER KINGLY Answer: How she felt when she arrived home after a shopping bings—ALL "SPENT"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris



"It's MR. WILSON. HE'S RETURNING THE CALL DENNIS MADE LAST NIGHT."

WATCHING ME, WATCHING YOU By Fay Weldon. 270 pp. \$13.95. Summit Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020. Reviewed by Mary Cantwell

WERE Fay Weldon's novels and short stories as well known in the United States as they are in her native Britain, she might by now have attained the status of writer-mostquoted in contemporary essays on women vis-à-vis men. She is witty pi-thy and a talented aphorist, as useful thy and a talented appropriate a peg on which to hang a paragraph as Jane Austen, but without Austen's generosity. If the latter's lucidity is warmed by tolerance, Weldon's is chilled by rage. The more one reads Fay Weldon — and her output is considerable — the more one is aware of the secretary by create Put itself of Waldon. her terrible anger. By itself, a Weldon novel or story evokes laughter; read in conjunction with her others, it evokes unease. For all its humor, her picture of male and female together is unre-lentingly grim, and each new work adds another shadow.

Like Austen, Weldon chronicles the domestic, but being of the late 20th century, she follows her characters out of the drawing room and into bed. She is also reminiscent of Mary McCarthy, or rather that part of Mary McCarthy's talent which made "The Group" an extraordinary guide to food, cultural and decorating trends in middle-class America circa 1935. Weldon's depictions of English decor and dress in the '60s and '70s are so precise that sometimes her casts rooms and clothes stay with the reader longer than their personas. And when she makes the occasional foray into the otherworldly, she is hard on the heels of Elizabeth Bowen.

Wives, Lovers, Haters

"Watching Me, Watching You" consists of 11 short stories, three of which appeared previously in U.S. magazines (Mademoiselle and Harper's), and her first novel, "The Test Wespack Loke" cripinally much Fat Woman's Joke," originally published in 1967. All of them are about men and women — as husbands, wives, lovers, haters, oppressors, victims. They are never lineads: malefemale friendship is impossible in Weldon's world. Its inhabitants, to lift a line from an old Nichols and May routine, have lots of proximity but no

In "Holy Stones," for instance, a recently married middle-aged journalist takes his adored young wife to Israel, a trip he hopes will teach her "the dangers of irrational belief." She, he was a service faithful to polition. however, remains faithful to religion: he, in turn and in revenge, becomes unfaithful to her. "He, who had been prepared to worship his wife, had married a woman who worshipped strange gods instead of her husband." This kind of nail-and-hammer ending is typical of Weldon; there is no way in which the reader can miss her

In "Weekend," Martha, who has a job, a husband and two children, spends her country weekends cleaning, cooking, fetching and toting. A



friend, a wife not unlike herself, has been dumped for an elegant and sing-ularly undonestic woman named Kate. Kate and the friend's busband come for a weekend, Martha works like a dray horse. Kate receives the men's attention and appreciation. Life isn't fair; neither are husbands. In "Angel, All Innocence," the best

of the stories because it is the most subtle, a young woman, Angel, preg-nant by her selfish artist husband, is driven from their home and to safety by the ghost of the battered woman who once lived there. In sisterbood is succor: "Angel and her predecessor, rescuing each other, since each was incapable of rescuing berself."

These are moral tales, and the practical lesson conveyed is that since men

and women live in two eternally separate territories, he or she who strays onto the other's turf must be armed. At least the female must be armed At least the temate must be armed and cautious; the male can afford confidence, his never-failing weapon being her fear of losing the status and security given by marriage. He is her enemy, but then so is she.

Weldon can be curiously careless about details — Kate, in "Weekend," if first described as her lover's mife.

is first described as her lover's wife, later as his mistress; someone referred to in "Spirit of the House" as "in real estate and too boring for discussion can't be more than 16 — but her diction is invariably exact. Within her confines Weldon is a dazzling writer, but those confines are increasingly claustrophobic.

"The Fat Woman's Joke" is a case in point. Alan and Esther Sussman have a long marriage cemented by food. They go on a diet, the cement crumbles, Alan has an affair with his long, lean secretary, and Esther moves out. "It will all be over for you as it is for me," she tells her friend Phyllis, who attempts to roust her from the seedy flat in which she sits stuffing herself, "and love and motherhood and romance will be no more than dreams remembered... Your real life will begin as mine has now ... Food. Drink. Sleep. Books. They are all drugs."

Esther, Alan, Phyllis, Phyllis's husband, the Sussmans' son and Alan's mistress embark on a sexual voyage, Things happen, nothing is resolved, the characters come full circle. Along the way Weldon, through Esther, de-livers herself of some brilliant perceptions. So do the others, for that matter: Weldon's people are always carrying messages.

Everything that is to concern Fay Weldon in her later work is already sprung full-blown in "The Fat Woman's Joke." And although each book is, if anything, more clever than the last, she is still treading the same, very narrow path. What Weldon does, she does very well - but it is more than time for so clever a writer to move out

Mary Cantwell is on the staff of The New York Times.

Boston Opera Cancels

open Jan. 31.

The Associated Press BOSTON - The Opera Company of Boston has canceled the scheduled opening of its season because of a salary dispute with orchestra musicians, but Sarah Caldwell, the artistic direc-tor, says the decision may not be final. Canceled were the first American performances of Bernd Alois Zimmer-mann's "Die Soldaten," scheduled to

BRIDGE.

By Alan Truscott

IN one important respect, tournament bridge-players are far worse off than their chess counterparts. If two chess opponents have ratings of, say, 2100, they can be sure that they will be evenly matched; if one has a rating 200 points above the other, he will be strongly favored to win.

Two bridge-players, on the other hand, may both have the rank of life

hand, may both have the rank of life master, the highest rung in the American Contract Bridge League ladder, but that will give very little indication of relative ability. There are 30,000 life masters, and some of them are among the best players in the world, bidding regularly for national and international titles. But the vast majority have no such pretentions: They have achieved their life-master rank by slow, grinding effort at the lower by slow, grinding effort at the lower levels of the game, taking perhaps 20 years to achieve their goal.

This situation is clearly unsatisfactory, since the ranking lists give no indication of ability of recent perform

ance. Suggestions have been made for instituting a new rank above life master, but this would do little to solve the problem and encounters stiff resistance from those who have reached the life-master plateau and do not wish to be faced with another moun-

An ingenious suggestion has been made by David Hutchinson of Philadelphia. He wants each player to have a coded rank that would reflect recent performance and past performance. In front of the letters LM (life master) would come S, R or N, to indicte victories in the past five years at sectional, regional or national level. And the letter I would indicate that a player has represented the United States in international competition.

The same letters following LM would indicate career performance outside the five-year limit. Thus, R-LM-N would indicate a life master who has won a regional title in the past five years and a national title car-lier in his career, but has never played

internationally.

Any player who can claim to be an R-LM should be able to solve the international defensive problem presented by the diagramed deal. It is taken from one of the excellent books on the subject by the Scottish writer Hugh Kelsey. To test yourself, cover the West and South hands. West has led the club four against four spades, and dummy's ten has been captured by the jack. South playing the two. 44 What next?

The defer-

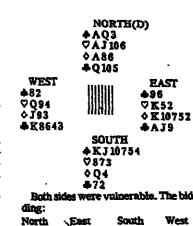
three club tricks are available. But if South has only two clubs, East must aim to score both his red-suit kings. The danger is that the declarer will develop hearts and avoid the loss of a diamond.

If East makes the obvious play of If East makes the obvious play of the club ace at the second trick, South will have no trouble. He would even-tually work on hearts to dispose of his diamond loser. The key play is for East to return the club nine at the sec-ond trick. He knows that West will win with the king, and will know whether or not to try for a third club trick. With his actual hand, he will trick. With his actual hand, he will know that South has run out of clubs, and he will shift to a diamond, defeat-

ing the contract.
If the contract fails in this fashion, South may blame his partner for se-lecting four spades rather than three no-trump. That contract, as it hap-pens, is unbeatable from the North position. If the contract succeeds be-cause East does the wrong thing, he may blame his partner for not leading may blame his partner for not leading, a diamond. However, that would create a different problem for East after winning the first trick with the diamond king.

Now, South is threatening to discard a club on the diamond ace; so, the defense must take its club ace and continues the suit. South will have discontinues the suit.

continues the suit. South will have dis-cards for both his heart losers. Once again the key play — but this time less' obvious — is for East to lead the club nine at the second trick. West must' win and continue clubs, after which the defense will eventually score a heart to defeat the contract.



Pass Pass Pass

Down 2 Sets, Lendl **Outlasts Gerulaitis**

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service NEW YORK --- If a modern Rodin were chiseling The Forehand, he'd use Ivan Lendi as his model, capturing the Czech in midstride as he flies along a baseline, readying himself to turn a yellow tennis ball into a golden blur with the flick of a wrist.

Sunday, in the final of the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament. Vitas Gerulaitis tried to chip that statue into rubble. And he almost succeeded, before losing the \$100,000 top prize, 6-7 (7-5), 2-6, 7-6 (8-6), 6-2, 6-4, before 17,652 witnesses at Madison Square Gar-

Art loves symmetry and, as Gerulaitis has noted. Lendl is lopsided; for 21/2 hours, Gerulaitis cruelly critiqued Lendl's flaw his backhand

In particular, Gerulaitis exposed Lendl's inability to dig out soft, undercut slices below knee level in the backhand corner. Chip, chip, chip: Gerulaitis brought the world's second-ranked player to the brink of a straight-sets upset.

Then, at the last possible instant down two sets to none and facing match point in a tiebreaker ---Lendl showed he was a man and

Battling back with heart and an unexpected gift for improvisation, Lendi survived a test of 3 hours and 50 minutes and extended his victory streak to 36 matches and tournaments. Although Lend has won \$1.3 million the past two years, Sunday's was, as he

said, "my first big title."

Little was expected of a match between the tournament's top and bottom seeds. It proved to be a delight. Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of tennis is the interplay between contrasting styles: Sunday's was a textbook case in point.

"There's only one way to play this guy," said Gerulaitis, who only got into the hoity-toity eightman field because Bjorn Borg withdrew. "He's got a lousy backhand... compared to his forehand. You just have to keep chipping it back there and make him stay in one place. Then there's him stay in one place. Then there's really not much he can do to hurt

"But if you make the mistake of going corner to corner with him, like [John] McEnroe tried to do [in Saturday's semifinals], he'll run you ragged." Lendi's answer to Gerulaitis'

challenge was daringly unconventional for an often mechanical player. Lendl chose the same homely solution that most desperate, public-parks amateurs would: For the last three sets, Lendl comically "ran around" his backhand, just like a weekend hacker, even when it took him entirely off the

Gotta do what ya gotta do. But for Lendl, who wants to be No. ! on the planet, it was what you'd call a resolution of the difficulty.

"Vitas started to get tired," said Lendl (who had been telling people here he prefers his first name be pronounced with an E-as-inevenhanded and not an I-as-inicy). "His slices to my backhand did not have as much depth or speed, it became easier to wind up for the forehand."

Lendi. 21, is, like Martina Nav-ratilova and Hana Mandlikova, a product of Czechoslovakia's tennis development pdogram. His game looks like it came out of a chilly marriage between Borg and a com-

A decade ago, Borg showed the virtues of top spin from both wings, an unflappable and bland disposition, plus unerring consistency on passing shots.

Five years later, guess what? The Czechs had cloned the West's best product, and result's name was Lendl. Except that Lendl was, at 6foot-2, four inches taller than Borg and had a hard serve.

Despite his test-tube tennis virtues, his excellent court manners, his occasional shy smiles and a facility in six languages, Lendl still

Fiori Beats Kite On 2d Extra Hole To Win Hope Golf

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. — Ed Fiori dropped a 35-foot birdie putt on the second hole of a suddendeath playoff Sunday to beat Tom Kite and win the five-day Bob Hope Desert Golf Classic.

1 3 m 2 m

Fiori had to come from behind with a two-putt birdie 4 on the 90th hole - the last regulation hole of the longest tournament in golf — to create the tie and force the playoff. He and Kite, last year's leading money-winner, fin-ished the five rounds with 25-under-par 335s, matching the tournament record. Kite had a closing 66 and Fiori a 67.

Both birdied the first extra hole, a par-3. On the second overtime hole, a par-4, Fiori's approach stopped about 35 feet from the flag while Kite's was within about six feet. "I thought the tournament was over," Fiori said later, "Frankly, I thought be had it

But Fiori holed out and Kite pushed his birdie putt to the right.

Rex Caldwell inished alone in
third place with a 337 total; Scott Hoch, with a 30-foot eagle putt on the 18th, had a 338, a stroke ahead of Curtis Strange.

College Basketball Scores

EA5T CAST
Queens Col. 80, Medicar Evers 75
Syrucuse 75, Georgistown 70
Temple 61, Hofstra 58
SOUTH Virginia 89, Clemson 45 Vo. Commonwealth 74, So. Alabama 67 MJ DHYE'S T Alissouri 69, Lautaville 55 Tulone 54. St. Louis 52 FAR WEST ntone 79, Mante

tennis community.

After failures at Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, could he win a major? Was he just a tennis cash register, playing in more events than any other top pro but winning mostly events like the Bangor

In the third set of Sunday's match, he provided a lot of an-

Starting with the last four points of the first-set tiebreaker — when Gerulaitis, down 5-3, pulled out the set thanks to three errors by his opponent — everything went against Lendl. He lost nine of 11 games as Gerulaitis chipped repeatedly to the backhand before picking his spot to come to the net and punch away one solid volley after another.

Lendi's nadir, and the turning point of the match, came when Gerulaitis had three break points in the third game of the third set, which would have put him ahead

by two sets and two breaks.

Running wildly around his backhand, Lendi gambled on opening angles and on getting Gerulaitis in a corner-to-corner game. It worked

On the point that fended off the final break point. Gerularis was trapped at the net as Lendl un-loaded a loud forehand off a lame volley. The ball smacked Geru-laitis directly in the forehead, knocking him head over heels. Having blasted his way off the

hook. Lendl began his comeback. One more great escape was necessary. With Gerulaitis ahead, 6-5, in the third-set tiebreaker. Lendi -2 hours and 34 minutes into the match - was down to his second

serve on match point.
"I thought he would return and come to the net and make me pass him," said Lendl. "So I gambled

and put a little extra on the serve." Gerulaitis has always had a knack for getting to the brink of greatness and then failing. Once again, just as on a vital break point against Borg in the fifth set at Wimbledon in the 1977 semis, he could not bring himself to the net against that second serve. Geru-laitis stayed planted and ended up hitting a backhand wide. "I should have come in.... Big

mistake," said Gerulaitis, who has won two Italian Opens and a WCT championship but never a title that would have matched a victory Sonday. "If the guy can pass you on break point, he deserves to win." That was the end. Lendl won the

next three points and the set. The last two sets seemed, in retrospect, a formality.

Standing at midcourt, holding his trophy, Lendl told the crowd, "Even though you are cheering against me when I play [New Yorkers] McEnroe and Gerulaitis, you don't know how much I like you and how very happy I am to have won my first big title in New

Lendi finally smiled and the crowd, so cool toward him all week, finally cheered.

Potter Beats Bunge

CINCINNATI (UPI) — Fifth-seeded Barbara Potter defeated No. 4 seed Bettina Bunge, 6-4, 7-6, Sunday to win her first professional tennis tournament.

NBA All-Stars

The Associated Press NEW YORK — The final totals in fan veiling for the East and West squads in the 1992 National Basketbori Association all-star same, to be played Sundoy, Jan. 31: EASTERN CONFERENCE

Julius Ervino, Phil., 42,230; Lorry Bird, Bos., 390,485; John Drew, Atl., 207,493; Don Round-field, Atl., 194,187; Kent Benson, Det., 148,446. Carlers Artis Glimore, Chi., 276,313; Donryi Dowldos, Phil. 245,124; Bot Lonier, Mil., 152,512; Tree Rol-lins, Att., 122,739; Steve House, Att., 102,297. Guards

Guards Islah Thomas, Det., 367,969; Nate Archib Ision Thomas, Det., Je/Nev; Nate Archivoli Bos., 253,282; Regale Theus, Chl., 235,386; Skiner Moncrief, Mil., 215,065; John Long, Det., 167,065. WESTERN CONFERENCE

Adrian Daniley, Utat. 237,272; Lannie Sheltan, Sec., 234,230; Elvin Heyes, Hou., 194,462; Mark Assurre, Dalias, 199,863; Bernard King, G.S., 189,273.

Centers
Koreem Abdul-Jobbor, L.A., 283.821; Moses
Molone, Hou., 216,802; Jack Silone, Sca., 215,447;
Alvan Adoms, Phy., 134,411; George Johnson,
S.A., 121,136. George Genvin, S.A., 14577; Gus Williams, Sea, 245,973; Fred Brown, Sea, 222,957; Dennis Johnson, Phy., 270,914; Earvin Johnson, L.A., 212,518.



Ed Fiori I thought he had it won.



Ivan Lendl A backhand he didn't run around en route to his 'first big title.'

U.S. Downhiller Flanders Wins First Cup Race

From Agency Dispatches BADGASTEIN, Austria - Holly Beth Flanders of the United States recorded her first World Cup skiing triumph here Monday, an upset victory in a women's downhill race, and seemed confident of repeating her performance at the World Championships later

this month. The 24-year-old Flanders flashed down the ice-covered 3,016-meter track (about 9,950 feet) in one minute, 57.65 seconds to finish ahead of Austrians Lea Sölkner and Sylvia Eder.

Sölkner, the 1978 world slalom champion who has developed a taste for downhill this season, was .29 seconds behind and beat the surprising Eder, 16, by one one-hundredth of a second.

Rough Going The icy conditions, with much of the race being run in the shade, led to a number of dramatic highspeed falls, but the course was well-protected by nets and no se-

The track has a vertical drop of 700 meters (about 2,330 feet). "I had a poor start this season, but now it looks like I am getting better from race to race," said

rious injuries were reported.

"I hope to reach the peak of my

form just in time for the World Championships."

The championships begin at Schladming, Austria, Jan. 27, with the women's downhill race scheduled for Jan. 30.

"I have raced on the World Championship downhill track be-fore and I like it." Flanders said. "I think I can win there if I manage to handle the bumps and icy bends as well as I did today."

The American said she found "a pretty good line" and managed to keep her balance even after hitting a few bumps along the course.

"The track was much faster and harder than in training," Flanders said. "I hit a few bumps but suc-

ceeded in keeping control."
Flanders' previous best result in a World Cup downhill was a third last year at Pfronten, West Germa-

The last U.S. women's victory in

a cup downhill was Cindy Nelson's at Pironten in 1979. Monday's race was the fifth downhill of the season, Canadian

Gerry Sorensen having won the last two and Doris de Agostini of Switzerland and Marie-Cécile Gros-Gaudenier of France claim-

Yesteryear Heroes on This Week's Weaknesses

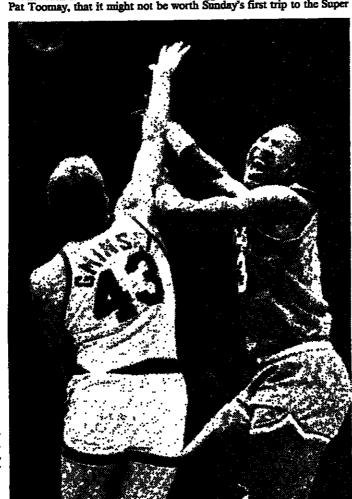
By Michael Katz

New York Thnes Service NEW YORK - It is well under way. The endless talk shows, the swirl of parties, hoopla and hype. Another Super Bowl week.

Fred Dryer, the irreverent defensive end who played in the Super Bowl with the Los Angeles Rams two years ago, wondered, "Who cuts the ribbon and proclaims, 'We are now officially in Super Bowl week?'" According to several players who suffered the long almost surrealistic countdown to kickoff, the ribbon-cutter must be the National Football League, the television networks, Hollywood, Madison Avenue — all

The week of excesses can be so bad, suggested former Dallas lineman Pat Toomay, that it might not be worth Sunday's first trip to the Super

rolled into a caricature of the all-American capitalist.



Philadelphia center Darryl Dawkins, selected to the NBA Eastern Conference all-star team, suffered a broken right shin when he collided with New Jersey's Mike Gminski in the first period Sunday. Dawkins is expected to be out for about two months.

NBA Standings

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Washington	18	19	.486	18	Pertiand	21	15	.583	6	
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New Jersey	16	22	421	121/2	San Diesa	11	27	.289	17	
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Atlanta	17	18	44		29, Wilkes 22: Drew 21, King 18). New Jersey 105, Philadelphia 77 (R. Williams					
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	14	23	.410		29, B. Williams 19; Erving 25, Toney 18). Washington 14, Allanta 78 (Callins 22, Ballard					
Detroit	15	23	.395							
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	20	17	313)7; Ma. Johnson 27, L	.cnier 20)				
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Houston	ü	24	363		Taylor 32. Chambers	29).				
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NHL Standings

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CAMPBELL CONFERENCE									
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Kerr (10), Allison (4), Clorke 2 (13), Borber (28); Middleten (24), Costman (11), K. Crewder (13)), M.Y., Isdondars 2, Woshinaton 2, Gillies (17), Tonelli (20); Valentine (10), Gustofsson (11)). Allmesoto 7, Chicoso 3 (McCartey (2Perve 2 (18), Smith (25), Young (4), Clocarelli (33), MacAdom (9); Higgins (15), Mulvey (15), Morsh (7), Secard (28), Hotchison (33). Quebec 7, Winnipeo 5 (M. Stedry (24), Goulet (25), Tordit (29), Richert (14), Morols (8), Rephetert (1), P. Siesiny (27); MacLeon 2 (77), Lindstreen 2 (17), Lepkins (41). Lindstrom 2 (17), Hopkins (4)).
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Netional Lagger —Announced that Jeff Reardon, MONT REAL—Announced !
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tor for the St. Louis Cord HOCKEY

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VIRGINIA—Named Ken Mack, Art Markes, Frank Spaziani, Tony Whittlesey, Tom O'Brien, Bob Pechiel and Tom Shermon assistant foot-

NFL SUPER BOWL Live telecast on GIANT SCREEN Sunday, January 24 - 10 p.m. SALLE PLEYEL, TEL.: 563-68-73 252 Featourg St. Honort, 75008 Paris Ticketic Fr.100, fr.150, fr.230, fr.270.

Bowl for the San Francisco 49ers and Cincinnati Bengals "Deep down, I don't know how many players would admit it, but when we lost a playoff game before getting to the Super Bowl, it was never bad because when you lost, you were free," said Toomay. "If you won, there was the Super Bowl and the extra money — but if you lost, you were out of prison. At least, that's how I felt."

The players wonder about the fuss they create. Jack Ham, the Pittsburgh linebacker who has played in three Super Bowls, told of the time

he and his wife were eating in a restaurant.

"People were lining up at our table for me to sign autographs," said Ham. "Right next to us was Andre Previn. I just have so much admira-

tion for that man, a real artist, and here were people stepping over him to get to me, and all I do is tackle people for a living."

"It's like being in a Fellini movie," said Dryer. "Or it's like being an expectant mother, with everybody else scurrying around and asking, "How are you feeling? Are you all right?"

"You're in a capsule," said Larry Cole, the former Cowboy defensive tackle. "It's really not reality. The country has a desire [for] more bolidays and Super Bowl week is the first of year. The game is kind of a mideshory."

"What it is, as I see it, is money," said Alan Page, who went through four Super Bowi losses with Minnesota. "All you can see is conservatives

"I don't see it as the Establishment vs. Someone. I just see the Estab-I don t see it as the Establishment. It's like they're saying. We're going to have a party and those who aren't like us are going to cheer us and salute us."

The problem, said Dryer, is that football is "only 7 or 8 percent of the whole nut. The game is for kids," he said, "but the Super Bowl is for commercialization of products, just like Christmas.

"It all means one thing — revenue. It's bureaucracy on a high roll."

Brig Owens, the former Washington safety, said "It's like New Year's

Eve all week." But it's a New Year's Eve where the participants have to be in bed by 10 p.m. Owens remembered the Redskins hired security guards to enforce bed

checks. Players often are locked up in their rooms with their playbooks, telephones constantly ringing ("The big question," said the Steelers' Lynn Swann, "is, 'Do you have any tickets?""), allowed out only to practice and meet the press. It is a pressure cooker.

"You can blow more intensity by Thursday than you need to play the game on Sunday," said Jim Otto, the Oakland hall-of-fame center who

appeared in Super Bowl II. Some coaches become convinced that the only way to protect their players is to hide them. "We had curfews the whole week we were in Anaheim," said Owens. "We really didn't have much free time.

"Usually, the team that is allowed to relax a little more plays a better game. We played Miami, which had very few restrictions compared to us, but George Allen, who had coached in Los Angeles, was paranoid

about the influences of the city.

"Imagine — full-grown men with security guards. We had a pretty wild bunch of guys and they were going crazy. If you look at the record, people under tight bondage usually lost."

The record shows also that in only one Super Bowl game did a team appearing for the first time beat a team that had been there before. That was in 1975, when the Steelers beat the Vikings, 16-7 — in New Orleans, and the mile. Aragon, who was reported. The former record of 6.77 meters (22 feet, 2½ inches) in the mile. Aragon, who was reported. The former record of 6.77 meters (22 feet, 2½ inches) in the mile. Aragon, who was reported. The former record of 6.77 meters (22 feet, 2½ inches) in the mile. Aragon, who was reported. The former record of 6.77 meters (22 feet, 2½ inches) in the mile. Aragon who was reported. The former record of 6.77 meters (22 feet, 2½ inches) in the mile are sufficiently and the mile ar

after first enjoying Bourbon Street.

Let the record also show that the Steelers were coached by Chuck Noll, who is 4-0 in Super Bowls. "His idea," said Ham, "was to enjoy it."

There will be another cup down-hill race on the same track here Tuesday, followed by a slalom on Wednesday before the women's World Cup circuit moves on to West Germany for two more sla-

Monday's race was marked by an unexpected heavy defeat of Swiss star Doris De Agostini, who was the best in training but could only place 15th.

"I don't know where I made the decisive mistakes, but there must have been quite a few because my performance was far below what I lid in training," de Agostini said. "I hope to do much better tomor-



Holly Beth Flanders ... A pretty good line.'

De Agostini won her first cup downhill on the same track at Badagastein in 1976, just before the Innsbruck Winter Olympics, and has since emerged as one of the top downhillers on the circuit.

Gros-Gaudenier 18th

Another upset was the 18th placing of French hope Gros-Gaudenier, winner of the season's opening downhill at Saalbach. Austria.

The French skier, who suffered a heavy spill at last week's down-hill at Grindelwald, Switzerland, said she was still hampered by an ankle injury.

"I was also suffering from a heavy cold and I had fever," Gros-Gaudenier said. "I don't think I will be able to race here on Tues-

"My main aim now is to regain fitness in time for the World Championships. I don't care too much for the World Cup stand-

West German Irene Epple leads the cup standings with 229 points; Erika Hess of Switzerland is in second place .

Tuesday's downhill, which replaces the downhill race canceled at Pfronten, last week, will count toward the alpine combined results together with the slalom Wednesday.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL 1. Holly Flanders, U.S.A. 1 minute, \$7.45 sec

1. Holly Flanders, U.S.A., 1 minute, 57.45 sepaids.
2. Lee Sölkner, Austria, 1:57.94,
3. Sylvia Eder, Austria, 1:57.94,
4. Irrene Epeia, West Germany, 1:58.13,
5. Torill Fieldstad, Narway, and Elisabe Chaud. France, 1:58.12,
7. Laurle Grohant, Canada, 1:58.34,
8. Cintly Nelson, U.S.A., 1:58.49,
9. Troud Hoacher, West Germany, 1:58.87,
10. Abaria Welliser, Switzerland, 1:58.79,
11. Gerry Seresen, Canada, 1:59.22,
12. Diana Lehadey, Conada, 1:59.22,
13. Cornelio Proll, Austria, 1:59.27,
14. Abaria Waldmeler, France, 1:59.33,
15. Doris de Apastini, Switzerland, 1:59.48,

WORLD CUP STANDINGS 1. Epple, 227 points.
2. Eriko Hess, Switzerland, 215.
3 Christin Cooper, U.S.A., 91.
4. Sölkner, 92.
5. Perrine Peien, France, 67.
4 Maken 54. 6. Netson, 84, 7. Maria Rosa Quario, Italy, 77, 8. Sorensen, 75. 9. Haanii Wenzel, Liech'enstein, 72. 10. Chaud, 69.

5.64 by Ashford Sets Mark In Women's 50-Yard Dash

CHICAGO — Evelyn Ashford was clocked in a world-record 5.64 in the women's 50-yard dash Sunday at the Chicago Goodwill Indoor Games. Her effort erased the 5.80 set in 1978 by Great Britain's Andrea Lynch.

Ashford's record timing came in a preliminary. In the final she narrowly defeated - 5.87-5.88 - U.S. Olympic teammate Chandra Cheeseborough. Hurdler Renaldo Nehemiah

held off nemesis Greg Foster in the 50-yard high hurdles. Their respective times were 6.04 and 6.06. Foster and Nehemiah, who have competed at 60 meters and 110 meters since their collegiate days, had never raced at 50 yards. "It

in 4:04.2, took the lead midway

from Lacy (4:05.2) in the last 250

vards. In the shotput, Mike Lehmann's 64-91/2 upset Olympian Al Feuerbach (60-4) and world record holder Brian Oldfield (58-10%). In the men's 50-yard dash, Stanley Floyd (5.34) defeated Carl Lewis (5.38)

West German Carlo Thranhardt won the high jump at 7-2½. Ameri-can Dwight Stones cleared the same height, but was declared second for having compiled more

Women's Jump Record Reported

MOSCOW (AP) -- Svetlana Vanyushina of the Soviet Union was held by Karin Henel of West

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and Houston McTear (5.39).

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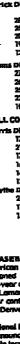
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American Legaue
AINNESOTA—Slened Rab Whiting. second
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TEXAS—Slened Lomar Johnson, first baseman, to a three-year contract. Assigned Romon
Avites, infletion, to Deriver of the American Ascortailor.

OETROIT—Announced the resignation of Floyd Potent detensive line coach, so he may become assistant head coach and detensive Metional Mackey Laugue DETROIT—Seat Corrude Microiel,

Who's Soft on Slavery?

Department is soft on civil rights, and is trying to turn back the clock on progress made in this field over

the past 20 years.
This is not true. Just the other day a lawyer in the Justice Depart-

ment went in to see his supervisor. "Sir, there seems to be group of people in the South that is going to bring back slavery. I think we'd better get on it right

away."
"What's the Buchwald There's no sense jumping into these things unless we know we're on solid legal ground. Now you say these people are going to bring back slavery. What side are you proposing the Justice Department take?"

The anti-slavery side, sir. It's our duty to defend the Constitution which is the law of the land, and the Constitution says you can't have slaves."

"That's true, Pettibone, but there are other constitutional amendments which must be considered, such as states rights. Now don't get me wrong. I'm not for slavery. I abhor it and always have. But I cannot allow my personal feelings to get involved in a sensitive matter such as this. The legal question we must ask is, would slavery violate the civil rights of those who are being enslaved?"

"Of course it would. A slave doesn't have any rights." "Is there anything in this Civil Rights Bill that specifically forbids someone from owning a slave?"
No, because there was no ques-

tion of slavery at the time it was

"Well, perhaps this is not our case then. After all, we can't go prosecuting people willy-nilly if it is not concerned with our division. We are short on lawyers as it is,

Price Returns to Met

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Leontyne Price, who hadn't sung at the Metropolitan Opera since the 1978-79 season, triumphed Friday as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," the role in which she made her Met debut in 1961.

WASHINGTON — There is a feeling by some people in the country that the present Justice bleeding-heart civil rights cases from other administrations."

"But this is not just another civil rights case. This is the big enchilada. If we don't act immediately slavery could come back to the United States."

"I think you're overreacting, Pettibone. Every lawyer in Justice thinks his is the only case. But when you're sitting in this chair you have to be selective as to what cases the department should take and what ones we should ignore. The one thing this administration has pledged to do is not clog up the courts with a lot of petty mai-ters that could be settled through reason."

"What do you suggest?"
"Why don't you draft a letter to the people who are going to bring back slavery and indicate we are taking an interest and we're willing to work out a settlement which would be satisfactory to both

"What kind of settlement didyou have in mind?"
"We would require them to justify their reasons for needing slaves. If, for example, they could prove it would have a favorable economic impact on their commu-

nity, then we might look the other way. But if they just want slaves to do their dirty work for them, then we might consider making a case against them." "I can't write a letter like that. It's unconstitutional." Pettibone, I don't believe it's the Department of Justice's job to decide what is unconstitutional

and what isn't." "What is our job?" "To see that the laws of the land are carried out as long as they don't offend the people who elected President Reagan. Can you imagine the political repercussions from the ultra-right wing if it got into the papers that we were thinking of suing people who wanted to bring back slavery?"

"If you don't do anything about this I'll go to the papers myself."
"All right, Pettibone, if you feel that strongly about it, get the evi-

"And the department will prose-"I didn't say we'd prosecute, but we might submit a brief as a friend of the court."

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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

Stephane Grappelli On Jazz and Django

By Michael Zwerin onal Berald Tribune

PARIS — Wearing his best pixy smile, Stephane Grap-pelli claims to have been a mem-ber of the first rock 'n' roll band in the world: "I can't remember anybody who had three guitars before us." Formed in 1934, the Quintet of

the Hot Club of France consisted of three guitars — Django Reinhardt among them — Grap-pelli's violin and a bass. Their happy string swing was jazz's first purely European incarna-

Grappelli, who will be 74 on Jan. 26, is the only original member still going strong. He is all elegance, vigor and urbanity on stage, an illustration of how chronological age can be irrele-vant. His time has improved, his choice of notes is richer, his spirit vounger than ever.

He tours and records with such He tours and records with such people as Oscar Peterson, Yehudi Menuhin, Larry Coryell, Jean-Luc Ponty, and the popular young mandolin star David Grisman, and he had a role in the film "King of the Gypsies" a few years ago. When he plays with his own group, which varies but is usually close to the original Quintet instrumentation, he keeps his repertoire contempokeeps his repertoire contempo-rary with material by Stevie Wonder, Ponty and Boz Scaggs.

Now let's go back a few years, 62 to be exact. "I was 12, living with my father. My mother died when I was 3. I lived in a lot of orphanages. My father was a translator and teacher but he was a bit absent-minded and there often was not enough to support the two of us. There were many times during the war when I had to fight for a crust of bread. Not very agreeable, mon cher. That's why now I never have a meal without finishing it with dessert."

Grappelli's study in his apart-ment on Rue Dunkerque in the Pigalle neighborhood is cozy rather than small. It is furnished with a respect for the past rather than clinging to it. His accent in English has that charming Maurice Chevalier lilt.

"At 13 I was obliged to play to make money. There were little bands that went around playing in the courtyards then, and people threw down coins. I never

had the time and patience to study, I never had a teacher. Then I got a job with an orchestra that played for silent movies. That's where I learned to read music. We worked two shows a day, seven days a week. It was before social security, family allowances and all that fancy stuff. Maybe we enjoyed ourselves a lot more back then despite our misery."

Violin Pased Along

He gave up the violin in favor of the piano when he was 18. Five years later the French vio-linist Michel Warlop gave him a violin, and he went back to his first love. That particular instrument has become a good luck

"I made my first recording with Django Reinhardt with that violin. I gave it to Ponty but when he became a star I said he didn't need that any more, we must do a sort of chain with it and I gave it to Didier Lock-wood. Now that Lockwood is in his turn a star I want to give it to a young violinist who plays with David Grisman in America. He's full of beans, like an American can be; you know you invented that music.

"In fact black people invented jazz. But now jazz is universal and I can play it anywhere with anybody. For instance I play with Oscar Peterson, Niels Pederson and Joe Pass [a Canadian, a Dane and an Italian-American], and we have no rehearsal. We just say what will we play, 'Sweet Sue,' 'I Got Rhythm' or what, in which key, and that's all we say in advance. We start to play and we understand each other.

While working with a hotel orwhile working with a hote ofchestra one night in 1934, Grappelli broke a string. Tuning up
the new one, he played a snatch
of "Dinah." The band's guitarist
started playing it with him. This
was Reinhardt, and though Django was a Gypsy and the two of them were quite different personally, they would become one of the closest-knit teams in the his-

tory of jazz.
"He was sort of untamed," Grappelli said, recalling Reinhardt. "He loved to play cards, fish and party. He loved to play music too but he was rather unreliable. Music to him was

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SACLE 46



Jazz violinist Grappelli: "I feel exactly like when I was 20."

something to do when you have the feeling. He was disappointed after his tour of America in 1946, which was a failure. He had counted on taking America by storm. After that he began to feel that everyone was against him. He was illiterate. He did not take the Métro because he could not read the station signs. He did not lack intelligence, however, only instruction. All his intelligence was expressed through his gui-

Bouncy 'Marseillaise'

Grappelli happened to be in London when World War II broke out, and remained there for the duration. There was a brief reunion with Django after the liberation, when they record-ed their bouncy version of the "Marseillaise," which reportedly did not please de Gaulle. He led his own group in Europe during the '50s (Reinhardt died in 1953). began to tour more extensively in the '60s, playing Buddy's Place in New York and Ronnie Scott's in London, and he was featured at the Hilton Hotel in Paris for sev-

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

In the fall of 1974 he received a standing ovation in Carnegie Hall, and he was a big hit at the Newport and Montreux festivals the following year. His comeback began to take on momentum as audiences heard that this monument was not only alive but kicking. In 1978, the French television variety show "Grand Echequier" was dedicated to a cele-bration of his 70th birthday. Jeanne Moreau, Gérard Depardieu, Yves Montand and Dizzy Gillespie were among the happy birthday wishers.

For the most part now he plays with people young enough to be his grandchildren. "You know, I feel not all that old with know, I feel not all that old with them. It's funny because when I'm on stage I feel exactly like when I was 20. Maybe the music and the public, which I always feel very friendly immediately, maybe they make me feel young. Anyway, I hope it will go on for-

Stephane Grappelli: Bordeaux, Jan. 20; Toulouse, Jan. 21; Pau, Jan. 22; Dax, Jan. 23; Bombay, Jan. 29; New Delhi, Jan 31.

PEOPLE: Designer Donaton People Nancy Reagan's Wardrobe Designer Donations Build

clothing, from sportswear to gowns, as loans and gifts from U.S. designers, says Shella Tate, her press secretary. Mrs. Tate said that the style-conscious U.S. first lady is accepting the clothes only to benefit the American fashion industry, and has not gained personally from the variety of expensive outfits obtained without cost. The press secretary refused to say how many items of clothing Mrs. Reagan has received as gifts or loans, or how much they are worth. Many of the conture creations will be passed on to museums after Mrs. Reagan has finished wearing them. The designers have told the first lady they will not take a tax deduction for the donations, Mrs. Tate said. The first lady relies almost exclusively on a few designers, including Bill Blass, James Galanos and Adolfo. But in light of the museum project, others already have begun offering to donate clothing to her. When the munchies hit the White House, as everyone knows. President Reagan reaches for the jelly beans. But how about Nancy Reagan? According to Redbook magazine, she goes for bananas. The maga-zine, in a review of celebrity snacking habits says Mrs. Reagan is "a low-calorie snacker" who "tends to seek solace in food late at night when she can't sleep. She's too considerate of her husband's rest to risk waking him with the crunch of crackers or celery so she silently

It was a laugh a minute when some of Washington's leading co-medians gathered for the annual awards of the Washington Touch-down Club. The club honors achievements in athletics, politics and civic affairs, but the theme of the evening seemed to be one-linchided sports celebrities and generals as well as regalia, Pres Reagan presented the club's top honor, the Sam Rayburn Award, named for the late speaker of the House of Representatives, to Sec-retary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Reagan said Haig, who has been embroiled in a series of conflicts with fellow cabinet officers, had been a quarterback who would only call plays "in which he carried the ball himself." It was on the football field, Haig replied, that he "learned the teamwork that has served me so well with you." At one point, Reagan interrupted his

peels and eats a banana."

Nancy Reagan is saving thou-remarks to announce: "I just got a sands of dollars by accepting note that Prime Minister [Menachem Begin has annexed Steuben-ville, Ohio." Reagan, who also presented a special award to 87-yearold Rathh MacKenzie, his old foot-bull coach at Eureka College in Illinois, saved some of his best material for another award winner, Danny Thomas, the comedian.
Thomas, he said, "went to so many award banquets last year that he got tuxedo poisoning." Reagan, added that he had felt embarrassed about bands playing "Hail to the Chief," every time he entered a room — until he learned that for Thomas they played Handel's "Messiah."

> For decades Swedish officials and Jewish leaders have been seeking to learn the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the former Swedish diplo-mat who saved thousands of Jews in World War II and was then presumably interned in Soviet prisons. In a new book, "Lost Hero: The Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg," Frederick E. Werbell, a Swedish-born rabbi, and his co-au-thor, Thurston Charke, say that two leading Swedish investigators con-cluded in 1965 that Wallenberg had died in a Soviet mental hospital a short time earlier, after having being tortured there. The au-thors said the two investigators, former Prime Minister Tage Edander, and a Swedish physician, Nanna Svartz, had been given convinc-ing details of Wallenberg's death by high Soviet officials in 1965, but decided to keep the information secret. According to the book, Erlander and Dr. Svartz broke their silence last year.

> Home movies taken during the Nixon administration by former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldenian are being made into a television special. The footage, which includes scenes of former President Richard Nixon at his western White House in San Clemente and aboard Bebe Rebozo's yacht in Key Biscayne, Fla., as well as sequences with world leaders, is being condensed into a special by producer Jim Devaney. "Haldeman's footage is the only film shot in the White House," Devaney said. "This is a once in a lifetime deal." Haldeman said he did not ask Nixon's approval for the project, but he thought the former president would be pleased.

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